FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XXXVI.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, JUNE 22, 1852. [NO. 1829.]

M THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

ME CASSIUS—OR I SINK!"

wing characteristic "Card" ap- last "Standard:"

A CARD.

NERAL SAUNDERS learns that the most *eloquent* portion of Mr. Kerr's address in this city was ion, and as this attack has been by the Whig newspapers, he an early opportunity of vin- before the people of Wake; Mr. Kerr has expressed a desire to and discuss the question of Gen. S. has written to give him the liberty of re- gentleman at Pittsborough, at Graham on the 26th, or if it shall be the pleasure Kerr to continue the discussion.

June 10, 1852.

n to the above, we learn from source, that handbills are East, announcing that Gen. address the people of Greenville, and Washington on the

e source, we further learn, Moore and Biggs are here, for consultation and united Commissioners on the revision

Ex-Minister to "poor unhap- s his hands full. He must us, multifarious and ub- st relieved from his Hercu- at Baltimore, he finds no less simultaneous appointments on where will he go? what can he to be at Washington on the Chatham a distance of consid- words of 150 miles, on the 24th. siderable skill at manging wires, then there are no wires be- places—not even steam. Be- platforms *either* of these appoint- cannot well be in Raleigh to at- public duties, where Mr. Biggs waiting some week or more.— y that the Governor, *de jure*, one else to send to Greenville ashington, or to help him out in and that the State has not some to revise the laws, so that the General might give his undivid- tion to Mr. Kerr! It is, however, erate opinion that this Don Quix- Mancha, who goes about to re- wrongs of locofocoism, never meet Mr. Kerr at Pittsboro', else, and that his Card is all gammon. Else, what mean ments in the East? It was ent and more safe to fire off pguns and saucy catechisms s leaving for Baltimore. The has tried the mettle of our ard-bearer before to-day; they re than one Philippi.

that while Gen. Saunders this Government so ably at "unhappy Spain," like his decessor, Washington Irving, ure to cultivate the graces of that, in searching the ar- Escurial, he found papers, now translating *into English*, the exploits of a crack-brain- named *Don Jose' Cuevas de* This brave knight Don Quixote had fallen far true aim of Chivalry in tilting windmills and such mun- ts. So he, with a daring drive at a thunder cloud rowed his Dulcinea and t to tap the lightning with his lance. The story goes save his inamorata and the electric fluid himself heard of afterwards. Let a lesson from his Span- has this excellent moral: be a little dangerous for knight to attempt to screen ght "little Davy,"—from peradventure, he may catch

Saunders dream that John man to be hauled up and without turning his self-constituted querist? to escape a rasping? Did he the memory of his own in- was dead and buried? We st, who has such an itching other men's broils, that he either with young or or Democrats, on account of he received from Mr. Kerr. says he deserved it for his ar- None, certainly, of that we are aware, thank him know his bad luck in every- takes, always saying and success for himself, when personal appropriation of look that "his Excellency" own little canoe, with his oar, safely enough, per- greatly dread the effect of and Spanish Armada into waters, for fear it might upset cock-boat and send him to Davy Jones's locker.— General Saunders, himself, no time when, being a Candi- ran a foul another *John*, *Tartar*? Does he love to be that he must now constitute posed Candidate for Governor, finding a second Waterloo? est, we advise Gen. Saund- to his own business. We whether he has always been is "nothing to nobody," nobody knows, nobody cares; chooses to consider himself the Gov. Reid and sets himself his battles—thereby intimating overnor really needs his aid and of sustaining himself,—how- his Excellency" may choose to look interference, the Whigs, with Kerr as their champion, will regard and impudent intermeddling it accordingly. And finally, if Saunders pants for the contest and held back, and *really* wishes to make himself very conspicuous, let him go to Chatham and meet Mr. Kerr, by all means, on that same ground where he once met another rebellious *David* and *wept over him!* Let the affair be settled at once, and, in the language of our Judges, on certain unhappy occasions, "May the Lord have mercy on him!"

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1852.

THE MAJORITY PRINCIPLE.—The Wilmington Journal is engaged in a review of Mr. Kerr's position that the majority of the people have a right to rule—taking for its text our report of the discussion in this place on the 7th inst.

Is the Journal very certain that the people of North Carolina have ever parted with any of their natural rights on this subject? We presume that that paper will admit, that, in a Republican government, such as that of North Carolina is, a majority of the people are clearly entitled to rule, in all cases in which they have not voluntarily relinquished that right?

If the Journal will admit or deny this right, we may have something further to say on the subject.

We must add, however, though disclaiming to be "Grand High Priest," or any other sort of Priest, of Mr. Kerr's party, that the Journal need not have made such a prodigious cackling over what it affects to consider as a great discovery, that Mr. Kerr intends "to vote for a Convention." Mr. Kerr has said the same thing in all his speeches, in every Eastern county which he has visited. He is too honorable a man to proclaim one principle in one part of the State, and another and different principle in a different part. For ourselves, we are satisfied that the East is even more interested in the call of a Convention than the West, and we, too intend to vote for a Convention.

If the Journal had published the extracts from Gen. Saunders's address to the people in 1833, its readers would have seen, that it was not merely, as the Journal asserts, because the old Constitution contained no provision for its amendment, that Gen. Saunders asserted the right of a majority to rule. The principle is asserted, as a broad Republican *principle*. It is not a mere matter of "reasoning," as the Journal calls it; but an immortal *principle*, which, according to Gen. Saunders, forms the very foundation of all Republican government. It is well for Gen. Saunders that he has a defender in the Journal which is discreet enough not to let its readers see what he said.

A SCRAP OF HISTORY.—A writer in the Raleigh Register, relates the following incident:

"After the discussion had ceased (at the Session of 1848–'49,) on the Free Suffrage Bill, the vote was taken *and the bill passed* by a majority of one! Whereupon, Mr. Wooten, a locofoco member from one of the Eastern Counties, arose from his seat and asked leave of the Speaker to change his vote, *and did change it!* Thus, this darling measure of the Democratic party was knocked in the head by a leading member of that party!! There was no effort made by that party at that Session to resuscitate it. The "Standard" did not denounce the conduct of Mr. Wooten, as it did those who voted against the same measure last Session."

The Locofoco candidate for Governor is now engaged in abusing the Whig party, because *he thinks* or pretends to think, that the Whigs are endeavoring to defeat Free Suffrage by calling a State Convention. We suggest to his Excellency the propriety of venting his indignation or a part of it upon his party which defeated it in 1848.

We learn from the Petersburg Intelligencer that Gen. Saunders addressed the people at Jackson, Northampton county, last week. He was replied to by David A. Barnes, Esq., a true Whig, and one well fitted to convince the General again, (as Edward Stanly did, some years ago,) that "the water in Eastern North Carolina don't agree with him."

We understand that, in order to help Governor Reid, whom he truly considers over-matched, Gen. Saunders intends to canvass the East. Let him do it—the more speeches made by the General, the larger will be the Whig majority.

"A FEW PREGNANT QUESTIONS" EASILY DELIVERED.—The Wilmington Journal asks what it calls a "few pregnant questions," which may be summed up as follows: Why did not the Whigs propose amendments to the Constitution whilst in power? The answer is easy. The Whigs in common with all the people of the State were perfectly satisfied with the old Constitution.

Will the Journal answer these questions? The Democrats and Reid assert that the Legislature is the proper place to propose and pass amendments to the Constitution. Now the Democrats have frequently had the majority in the Legislature. Why did not the Democrats propose the amendments to the Constitution? And especially, why did not Gov. Reid propose the amendment of Free Suffrage whilst in the Legislature so many years?

WHAT DOES HE WANT NOW?—When that veteran politician, Gen. Romulus M. Saunders, returned from his unhappy-for-the-country mission to "unhappy Spain," he professed to be, and really seemed to be, actuated by a spirit of patriotism which would induce him to disregard the commands of party and devote his energies to the advancement of the interests of his native State. His professions surprised men of all parties. But all, unheeding his past sins, received him with favor, and Whigs vied with Democrats in praising the patriotic purposes avowed by the old war-horse of Democracy.

But "all that's bright, must fade." For six months, we believe that Gen. Saunders *did* devote himself to the interests of North Carolina, with "one eye open" for the spoils. At the end of that time his appetite for plunder became too strong for control and "Richard was himself again." The State was forgotten—party and self only were remembered. Patriotism did not pay. Therefore Gen. Saunders gives up patriotism and returns to Locofocoism, just in time to take a chance for a seat in the U. S. Senate which, associated with visions of $8 per day, has long been a much coveted possession.

His last enterprise with a Senatorial view is explained in "a Card" in the Standard which announces that Gen. Saunders has written to Gov. Reid for permission to reply to Mr. Kerr at Pittsborough on the 24th and at Graham on the 26th, or at both places!

Very complimentary that to Gov. Reid! "You can't manage that fellow Kerr; let me get hold of him." We sincerely trust that his Excellency will give the General the desired opportunity, and thereafter the Ex-Minister will find "the calamities of office seekers" a much more prolific theme than "the calamities of unhappy Spain."

This conduct of Gen. Saunders speaks as plainly as if he were to say it, "It was all a mistake, the nomination of Reid instead of myself for Governor. But, as that is past recall, the next best thing will be to make me Senator; and, if our party should have a majority in the next Legislature, of course my arduous services will be remembered."

PREACHING VS. PRACTICE.—The first resolution of the Baltimore Platform declares "that the American Democracy place their trust in the intelligence, the patriotism and discriminating justice of the American people."

That looks all right, and we suppose that all the unterrified in North Carolina will assent to it and continue their senseless prating of democratic devotion to the will and interests of the people. But how does it compare with their actions? Why the Locofoco State Convention and the Locofoco Candidate for Governor are utterly opposed to allow the *people* to say whether they wish their Constitution amended at all, or if so in what manner they wish the amendments to be made!

THE GUNPOWDER TICKET.—Both the candidates of the Democracy are favored with a military title. Pierce, by Polk's appointment, and King, by courtesy. Their exploits in the military line however are only equalled by those of General Cass. That redoubtable hero in a fit of passion charged upon a stump and broke his sword. Gen. Pierce's military reputation was acquired by falling off his horse and bruising himself in Mexico.

What a subject for enthusiasm!

GREENSBORO' MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.—The Annual Meeting of the stockholders was held on the 18th ult. John H. Cook, Esq. was appointed a Director for this place, and the following officers were elected:

James Sloan, President.
S. G. Coffin, Vice President,
C. P. Mendenhall, Attorney.
Peter Adams, Secretary and Treasurer.
W. S. Rankin, John A. Mebane, and W. J. McConnel, Executive Committee.

We are glad to learn that the affairs of the Company are in a prosperous condition.

WHEAT AND OATS.—Mr. McAulay of Montgomery writes to us that in looking through his wheat he finds 24 stalks and 903 grains to be the product of one grain. No guano or manure of any kind used.

Mr. M. V. Jones of this county has sent us a stalk of oats 5 feet 8 inches in height.

FROST.—The Greensboro' Patriot says that frost was seen in that vicinity on the 6th inst.

Supreme Court.—This Tribunal convened in Raleigh, on Monday. All the Judges were in attendance.

The following gentlemen have been admitted to practice in the several County Courts of the State, viz:

T. J. Norcom, Washington, N. C.
William A. Moore, Edenton, N. C.
Bartholomew Fuller, Fayetteville, N. C.
C. B. Sanders, Johnston county, N. C.
John S. Long, Washington, N. C.
Benj. A. Kittrell, Oxford, N. C.
W. L. Treadwell, Lamar, Miss.
A. H. Gaither, Morganton, N. C.
J. F. Graves, Mt. Airy, Surry co. N. C.
Wm. H. Wiggins, Halifax county, N. C.
Richard T. Brownrigg, Columbus, Miss.
Neill McKay, Cumberland Co., N. C.
Sitgreaves Attmore, Newbern, N. C.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.—We find in the Raleigh Register some account of the exercises at the recent Commencement. The following is a complete list of the graduates.

Edward J. Alston, Jr., Robert L. Beall, Geo. A. Brett, Thomas B. Burton, John M. Dennis, Wm. E. Drisdale, Thos. H. Gilliam, George H. Haigh, John F. Hutchins, Nicholas Y. Kelly, Joseph W. Lewis, John H. McDade, Stephen C. Roberts, Joseph A. Manning Leonidas F. Siler, James B. Slade, James C. Smith, Basil M. Thompson, Wm. M. Walker, James W. Wilson, W. D. Barnes, John F. Bell, Charles S. Bryan, Samuel M. Frost, Wm. M. Carrigan, John L Dismukes, John B. Gretter, Fred. J. Hill, John R. Hutchins, Wm. W. Lane, Jas. A. McNeill, Richard H. Lewis, Thomas L. Williamson, Nathan Newby, Christopher Sherard, Jas. J. Slade, Wm. H. Smith, Alexander R. Smith, Legh R. Waddell.

The following statement will show the distinctions in scholarship.

"In the Senior Class, the first distinction was assigned to Messrs. Gilliam, Gretter, Siler and J. J. Slade; the second to Messrs. Brett, Dismukes, A. R. Smith and Wilson; and the third to Messrs. Alston, Beall, R. H. Lewis, McNeill and Newby.

In the Junior Class, the first was assigned to Messrs. Black, Lacy, Lawrence, McIver, Merritt, Morehead, Spencer and White; and the second to Messrs. Allen, Chambers, Dismukes, Green, Harrington, Livingston, Pool, Powell and Worth.

In the Sophomore Class, the first was assigned to Messrs. Alexander, Badham, Battle and W. L. Scott; and the second to Messrs. Engelhard, Galloway, Graves, Merritt, Rand, Robeson, Ruffin, R. L. Saunders, Spencer, and Vann.

In the Freshman Class, the first was assigned to Messrs. Averitt, Gaines, Gatling, Hall and Puttick; and the second to Messrs. Daughtry, Irion, Montgomery, Plummer, Spraill, Whitaker and Whitfield."

The degree of A. M. was conferred, in regular course, upon Joel D. Battle, M. D., of Everettsville, Wayne Co., Kemp P. Battle, Chapel Hill, B. W. Cave, Micosukie, Fla., Thomas E. Hall, M. D., Fayetteville, Thomas G. Haughton, Charleston, S. C., Peter E. Hines, M. D., Raleigh, Samuel T. Iredell, M. D., Raleigh, Roscoe Hooker, M. D. Hookerton, N. C., Washington C. Kerr, Prof. of Languages, Marshall Co., Texas, Hon. Calvin Jones, Chancellor Western District of Texas, Jno. C. McNair, Robeson Co., Daniel T. Towles, Raleigh, D. T. Tayloe, M. D., Washington, N. C., Robert W. Wilson, Alamance.

The honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity on the Rev. Messrs. A. Curtis, of South Carolina, and the Rev. Drury Lacy, of Raleigh; and the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws upon Matthew Fontain Maury, of the National Observatory.

The oration before the Literary Societies was delivered by Thomas S. Ashe, Esq., of Wadesborough. A writer in the Register says that "his effort was an unambitious and practical comment upon the peculiar relations of knowledge to the present age. It abounded in just sentiments and well considered advice. As the speech will be published, I will not do it the injustice to give an imperfect abstract of its contents."

WAKE FOREST COLLEGE.—We learn from the Raleigh Star that a large concourse of people attended the Commencement Exercises at Wake Forest.

There were eleven graduates, of whom, Messrs. John Mitchell of Bertie and W. G. Simmons of Montgomery, received the first distinction.

The Oration before the Literary Societies was delivered by Gen. Romulus M. Saunders!

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Monday 14th, the bill giving further remedy to patentees was debated without any result.

In the House of Representatives, on Saturday, a bill granting lands to Florida and Alabama, was postponed until the middle of July.

The House then in Committee of the Whole resumed the consideration of the Indian appropriation bill, and discussed the Presidential question.

Mr. Cabell spoke in reply to Mr. Mangum, in favor of Mr. Fillmore and the finality of the Compromise, and against General Scott's nomination without a distinct ratification of the Compromise.

Mr. Stanly replied, vindicating Gen. Scott and Mr. Mangum. He believed that when the Convention should call upon Gen. Scott for an avowal of his sentiments, he would give them an answer. If he should not do this, and should run as a mum candidate, he (Mr. Stanly,) would not give him his support. This was due to his constituents and to himself. He then reviewed the resolutions composing the Democratic platform, expressing himself against such platforms.

On Monday, the Indian appropriation bill being before the House, Mr. Gentry replied to Mr. Stanly's remarks on the preceding day. He declared himself strongly in favor of the adoption of finality resolutions by the Whig Convention.

Mr. Stanly replied, expressing himself against platforms and declaring that he had no fear of the slavery agitation continuing—it was growing less every day.

FIRE.—A destructive fire occurred at Wetumpka, Ala., on Saturday last. Loss $400,000, of which only $90,000 was covered by insurance.

LOCOFOCO ELOQUENCE.—A Locofoco Ratification meeting was held at Washington City on the 10th inst., at which a number of speeches meant to be eloquent, witty and severe, were delivered to the exceeding great delight of the unterrified democracy of the District of Columbia. A full report of the speeches is published in the Union; and never before have we seen so much "sound and fury, signifying nothing," crowded at one time into one newspaper.

One of the Orators, a Mr. Gallagher, whose address was received with the most enthusiastic cheering, piled up the agony after this fashion:

'Talk about eloquence! Why, I have studied eloquence; I have breathed it upon the ocean's waves; I studied it upon the blue waves of the Atlantic, and bounding upon its blue billows, upon the deck of an American vessel, I knelt my infant knees upon that deck and raised my infant hands to Heaven, and swore allegiance to the American flag before I ever saw her rock-bound shores. [Cheers.] I swear allegiance to it now, and from old New Hampshire's rocky mountains you will hear a voice as loud, as Mr. Tallmadge, of New York, said, as the roar of the mighty cataract that thunders upon her western boundaries. You will hear a voice proclaiming in the next presidential contest the triumphant majority which that Empire State will give to the nominee of the Baltimore Convention. You will see our sun rising from the stormy billows of the Atlantic, and rising to the zenith till it reaches to a glorious culmination, and then going down upon the far borders of the Pacific to lave its coursers in her placid waters, and sink in a blaze of glory for the triumph of the nominees of the Baltimore Convention." [Cheers.]

We hope that man feels better! He'd better continue his study of eloquence "bounding upon the billows" in that interesting attitude described above, a little while longer—better continue to "breathe eloquence upon the Ocean's waves," for he's wasting his "breath" on shore.

Another speaker, a delegate from New York, said of that State, that, "she went into the Baltimore Convention with her own preferences for a son of that State; she went there with her Marcy, [cheers] covered with scars and with glory—covered with everything that distinguishes a statesman and immortalizes a man."

Ah, cruel Mr. Dillaye! Your's was the "most unkindest" *cut* of all! How could you expose the 'scars' in Mr. Marcy's breeches to the gaze of such a polite and refined assembly of the sovereign people? How could you speak of his being "covered" with any thing, when all the world knows that he's been covered only with "patched pants" for years past?

A delegate from Pennsylvania then took the stand, and having ascended almost to the seventh Heaven in his flight of oratory, came down in the following style:

"We pledge you the vote of Pennsylvania for Pierce and King, although our loved and honored Buchanan has been stricken down; we pledge it to you with the fidelity of a woman, to be redeemed in November next."

A shrewd man that, and very oracular in his responses. Very well did he know the uncertainty of the Keystone's politics, and when he compared her fidelity to that of a woman, undoubtedly had in his eye, (or some other convenient place,) the words of that poet, who wrote of

> "Woman's faith and woman's trust,
> Write the characters in dust;
> Trace them on the running stream;
> Write them on the moon's cold beam," &c.

After all these gentlemen had eased their brains, or whatever parts of their bodies were honored with the deposit of all this eloquence, the Union says that "Mr. Van Winkle then addressed the meeting for a few minutes, but in a tone of voice so low as to render it impossible to report him intelligibly."

Poor old Rip was only half awake, and nearly succeeded in putting his audience to-sleep; whereupon the meeting adjourned.

THE LOCOFOCO *Candy*-DATE FOR THE PRESIDENCY.—Gen Pierce was first spoken of for the Presidency in the Locofoco State Convention of New Hampshire last winter. That body recommended him for the Presidency; and Gov. Steele rose and related the following incident as illustrating the character of the man of his choice:

"Sir," said Gov. Steele, "I have known the whole career of Gen. Pierce, from the day he first took his seat in this hall. I have admired his exploits in Congress and in Mexico. But I have an incident in my mind which I will relate, which, in my humble judgment, exhibits the character of the man, in a more illustrious light than all his efforts in the forum or the field:

"It was something more than twenty years ago, General Pierce was then somewhat younger than he is now. He was traveling through one of the western towns of this State; and as he entered the principal village, he beheld three boys eating candy. At a brief distance he beheld another boy sitting alone; and that boy was not eating; but he was crying. General Pierce, feeling interested in so strange a circumstance, inquired into the case, and ascertained that he was crying because he had no money to buy candy. No sooner had he learned the facts in the case, than with that noble generosity which has ever distinguished Pierce through his whole life, *he put his hand in his pocket, drew forth* A CENT, *bought a stick of candy and gave it to the boy*, ALTHOUGH THE BOY WAS A TOTAL STRANGER TO GEN. PIERCE!"

Unparalleled generosity! ONE CENT to a poor boy whom he did not know; what would he have given him if he had known him? A "voice from the granite hills of New Hampshire louder than the cataract of Niagara," (as Mr. Gallagher says,) answers in thunder tones, he would have presented him with—two!

Vive la humbug!

Seriously, however, *little* things do show the character of men. And this exceedingly *little* incident instead of advancing Pierce's character, as his friends intended, fully confirms the remarks made a few days since by the Richmond Whig, which said; "it is not possible for the Whig Convention to nominate a man farther removed in feeling and interest from this section of the country than the Democratic nominee—and in whom we will not have quite as much confidence. There is no State more remote from Virginia in interest and sympathy than New Hampshire; and there are no people so unsocial, so frigid, narrow-minded and self-seeking as those of the appropriately denominated Granite State. They are penurious and stingy at home, and their only intercourse with the external world is in the way of sharp traffics. Keen as a brier and sharp as a razor are common expressions to denote something peculiarly pungent; but they fall far short of conveying any adequate notion of the sharp-setedness of a genuine granite man."

The Boston Commonwealth (Freesoil) nominates John P. Hale for President, and Cassius M. Clay for Vice President of the United States.

"Birds of a Feather," etc.—A dispatch from a correspondent in Providence, R. I., dated yesterday, (Thursday) announces the arrival of "Frank" Pierce there,—on a visit to whom, think ye? Why, "his friend," Gov. Dorr! Will Dorr be one of the Cabinet if Frank succeeds?

New York Express.

"He (Gov. Reid) had voted for the amendment of Mr. Burt, but when that was voted down, he had voted for the bill upon its final passage. At a subsequent session, Messrs. Bell, Badger, Berrien, and others, had voted for the same thing.—Yet, Mr. Kerr, rather than "die" before voting for Mr. Badger, were he a candidate for Governor, would "wade in blood to secure" his election."

The foregoing statement, substantially, was made by Gov. Reid, during the discussion in this City on the 4th inst.—betraying, on the part of "his Excellency," an ignorance of the legislative history of the Country, or a wilful disposition to pervert facts.

A simple narration of the circumstances that attended the passage of that Bill will bring the whole matter afresh to the recollections of our readers. It is well known that the Oregon Bill passed the House of Representatives with the Wilmot Proviso in it, and that David S. Reid voted for it, originally, in that shape! When it reached the Senate, the following session, the Missouri Compromise was appended, extending the Compromise line of 36° 30′ to the Pacific. It was sent back to the House for concurrence in the amendment. That body refused to concur by nearly a strict Northern and Southern vote. When the bill was returned, *Benton*, (a locofoco leader,) moved that the Senate *recede* from its amendment. This, after a long and excited debate, was carried by a vote of 29 to 26—BUT TWO SENATORS, *Representing Slaveholding States*, (Benton and Houston) *and they locofocos*, VOTING FOR IT! The Bill then stood passed, as Mr. Reid helped to make it, *with the Wilmot Proviso in it*, and it was sent to the President for his approval or veto.

Such, then, "his Excellency" ought to know, is the history of this Oregon Bill. Voted for, originally, WITH THE WILMOT PROVISO STARING HIM IN THE FACE, by *himself*—voted for, throughout, by HOUSTON and DOUGLASS, *the special emissaries to the Convention in this City which first nominated him in* 1848—and then approved by a Southern Democratic President, who thereby surrendered the hold which the South had upon the North to force it into a fair compromise in reference to *all* the territories! Well might Giddings, Hale and Hamlin rejoice! Well might the "National Anti-Slavery Standard"—the vilest abolition print in the Country,—speak of Gov. Reid as "the man who stood by James M. Root, J. R. Giddings, Hannibal Hamlin, David Wilmot, and others, in voting for the exclusion of slavery in the Territory of Oregon," and commend him as one "who had ever been a friend to the Proviso, and who, when in Congress, *voted for it in the Oregon Bill.*"—*Raleigh Register.*

MARRIED,

In Sampson county, on Sunday, the 13th inst., by D. W. Jackson, Esq., Mr. WM. BEDSOLE to Mrs. JENNY TEW,—all of Sampson.

DIED,

At Raleigh, on the 12th inst., Dr. JOSIAH O. WATSON, aged 68 years.

At his residence, near Black River, in this county, on the 8th inst., Mr. CALTON HALL, aged about 48 years.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

June 15—Str Southerner, with goods for H McNeill, S W Tillinghast & Co, J Eady, N M Hill, J D Powell, S J Hinsdale, W McIntyre, C Banks, C Fitzharris, W Bell, Harris & Kirk, S Boon, Woollen & Elliott, Jenkins & Roberts, E J Hale & Son, E Myers, J H & J Martine, A A McKethan, P P Johnson, Beaver Creek Co, Jas Dodd, W Murphy & Co.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

June 18—Brig Rebecca and Francis from Boston; Schrs Albion from New River, Eugene from Boston, Lamartine from New York, Topaz from Hyde co., C Catharine from Plymouth. 14—Schr E S Powell from New York. 15—Brig Jos Allton from New York

NOTICE.

ON the 29th of this month, at the residence of the late James Hollingsworth, I shall proceed to sell, upon a credit of six months, all the property on hand—letters of Administration having been granted to me, June Term, 1852.

WM. HOLLINGSWORTH, Adm'r.

Further Notice.

All persons indebted are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the estate to present them for payment, duly proved, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

WM. HOLLINGSWORTH

June 5, 1852 98-sw1t2twpd

NOTICE.

RANAWAY from the subscriber about the last of May, a negro girl, 18 or 20 years of age, light complexion; her front teeth projecting outwards. I will give a reward of Ten Dollars for her delivery to me, or confinement in jail so that I get her again.

JOHN C. RAY, Agent for
Jane ?. Ham, Cumberland, N. C.
Fayetteville, June 12. 95-2tp

WANTED,

A YOUNG MAN of good moral character, to learn the Founder's trade. Apply at the Fayetteville Foundry.

HALL & BOLLINGER.

June 11, 1852. 96-tf

LAND FOR SALE.

THE undersigned, desirous of removing to the South, offers for sale his valuable TRACT OF LAND, lying in the North corner of Sampson county, near the Johnston and Wayne corner, on the old stage road from Fayetteville to Goldsborough, at the fork leading to [illegible], 2 miles from [illegible] store, containing [illegible] acres, on which there is a comfortable dwelling and other necessary out-houses. There is sufficient land cleared to work three or four horses in cultivation; fine farming land and fast rate to improve. It is as healthy a place as there is in the State; has a fine range for cattle and hogs; good Turpentine, Timber, &c., and about 10,000 Turpentine boxes; convenient to distilleries, stores, mills, blacksmith shops, &c. Persons would do well to come and look for themselves, for I am anxious to sell, and will sell low.

BOWDOIN GRANTHAM

April 20, 1852. 85*6mpd

FREEMAN & HOUSTON,

MERCHANTS,

Wilmington, N. C.,

RESPECTFULLY tender their services to the citizens of New Hanover and adjacent counties, for the transaction of business. The senior partner, D. C. Freeman, is located in the city of New York; the junior partner, George Houston, in Wilmington. If desired, advances will be made on consignments to and from either place. All business entrusted to them will receive proper attention; and orders for goods will be promptly and carefully filled. They keep constantly on hand, in Wilmington, a well selected and general assortment of such articles as are required for family and plantation use, and the retail trade; which they will dispose of on reasonable terms for cash, or in exchange for naval stores or other produce.

Wilmington, April 19, 1852. 85*6m

Threshing Machines with or without Separator.

WE are now putting up at the Fayetteville Foundry a lot of the best GRAIN THRESHERS and HORSE POWERS ever built or introduced in this State. They will be sold for Cash 20 per cent. less than any Machine of the same power built or brought in the State. The castings are light, strong and durable, made from the best No. 1, Pig Iron.

Those in want of them will leave their orders at Fayetteville Foundry soon, in order to enable us to supply demand.

HALL & BOLLINGER.

May 8. 89-3m*

New Goods at Elizabethtown, Bladen County, N. C.

J. M. WOOTEN & Co., are just receiving from New York, a large and carefully selected stock of Goods, consisting in part of Boots and Shoes; Hats, Caps and Bonnets; Hard-ware, Hollow-ware and Crockery ware, Staple and Fancy Dry Goods; Ready-made Clothing of all patterns; Paints, Oils and Dye-stuffs; Groceries of all kinds; Saddlery, &c., &c.; which will be sold cheap, or bartered fairly for country produce. Determined not to be out-done in honorable competition with other firms, and desirous of maintaining and extending our mercantile operations, we tender our thanks to our old and regular customers for their patronage heretofore, and take this method of inviting all to call and examine our stock before buying elsewhere.

Cash paid for Turpentine.

June 1, 1852. 97*tf

Who wants to come to the Railroad?

A Rare Opportunity!

THE subscriber wishes to sell his place, well known as SYLVA GROVE, where his Nurseries and the Female School of that name are located. The place consists of 212 acres, is situate 1½ miles from Fair Grove Depot on the N. C. Railroad, 11 miles East of Lexington and 6 miles West of Normal College. The improvements (to wit: Brick Dwelling, basement, 2 stories and attic, barn, saw mill and out houses,) are among the best and most convenient in Middle Carolina, and Orchards of Apple, Pear, Peach, &c., are the best in the State or the South. A great bargain is offered. A full description of the property and terms will be sent to all applicants, and all information desired given on the premises or otherwise. Address, Fair Grove P. O., Davidson county, N. C.

C. H. S. MOCK.

Sylva Grove, April 1852. 83*3m

VALUABLE FARM

FOR SALE.

I WILL sell at private sale, the plantation I purchased from Daniel Hackney, in the county of Chatham, known as the St. Lawrence old place, immediately on the road leading from Pittsborough to Ashborough, twelve miles from Pittsborough. The situation is healthy, and the farm considered one of the best for grain in the county. The buildings are good, and in good repair; and the farm is in good condition. The farm contains near Eight Hundred Acres. I will sell it on liberal terms, if the payments are properly secured, and give possession of the farm as the present growing crops are taken off, and of the buildings and premises in the Fall. Any person wishing to purchase this farm, can examine it for themselves, and consult me personally or otherwise as to terms.

ISAAC H. FOUST.

Reed Creek P. O., Randolph Co., }
May, 1852. } 95*tf

PITTSBOROUGH, N. C.

THE subscriber having sold out his entire stock of Goods, and intending to move to Fayetteville, offers for sale his two story Store House, 50 by 30 feet, handsomely arranged for a Store, a Counting Room, and bed room. Also, his Warehouse, 50 by 30 feet, Tailor's Shop and Shoe Shop, two rooms to each, all well arranged. It is a desirable situation for a Merchant, who would like to do a business of $10,000 to $15,000 a year—a healthy country, good society, good male and female Schools. A bargain may be had by application to

W. T. HORNE.

Pittsboro', May 2? 75-6t

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CONVENTION QUESTION.

"No Convention of the people shall be called by the *General Assembly*, unless by the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members of each house of the General Assembly."—*Art. 4, Sec. 1, Amended Con.*

How is it possible that any one can hold that a Convention cannot be called except by the Legislature? I hold that nothing is unconstitutional, or revolutionary, or illegal, which is not prohibited by the constitution or laws; because the sovereignty is in the people until they part with it, and if they retain any, they at the same time certainly retain the power and right to exercise it. I suppose no one will doubt this. Then let us see whether it would be unconstitutional for the people of N. C. to call a convention, upon any subject they choose, for the amendment of the Constitution or any thing else. The Constitution does not prohibit it by any kind of construction. The above quoted article is the only one that touches the subject, and it does not say that "no convention of the people shall be called except by the General Assembly," as many papers and persons have it. It is very plain, and only limits the Legislature, not the people.—Mark the language: "No convention of the people shall be called by the *General Assembly*," &c. Not that no convention shall be called except by the Legislature. The delegates in the convention guarded in this very article from abridging the rights of the people, as any one will readily perceive by reading the debates upon this very question. Now it must be remembered that the old Constitution contained no provision whatever for the amendment of the instrument, and I suppose no person will say that the convention of 1835 was a revolutionary one, or that the Legislature, in submitting to the people the question of convention or no convention, committed an act of revolution. The Legislature had no right then to call a convention more than now, hence it was submitted to the people, they voted for it, and an election was held for delegates, &c. The only difference between the old Constitution and the present one is, that the former said nothing upon the subject, and the latter restricted the General Assembly.

I suppose no one will deny the right that the people can hold a convention; and it seems conceded on all hands that the General Assembly, by a two-thirds vote, can call a convention; for there is nothing in the Constitution that says that the Legislature *may* call a convention. The only clause in the instrument upon this subject is, that the General Assembly *shall not* call a convention unless by a vote of two-thirds. Well, if the Legislature has the right to call a convention, it is only from the fact that the Constitution does not prohibit it; and if that be so, most certainly the people, the true organic law-making power, have the undoubted right to hold meetings and elect delegates, or instruct the General Assembly as they choose—and the one is as civil as the other.

There seems to be a prevailing opinion, that the section above quoted means that no convention shall be called except by the Legislature. I say it is not so, and have been endeavoring in a hasty manner to give reasons. Now for the proof. The committee of seven, in the convention of 1835, reported the manner of amending the Constitution as it stands now, except that they recommended the *majority's* amending in the Legislature, when the lamented Meares proposed, by way of amendment the present Legislative mode. There was a great deal of opposition to Mr. Meares's amendment, but it was carried finally. Mr. Meares also offered, as will be seen on page 369, of Debates in Convention, the following amendment, that "no convention of the people should hereafter be called except by a concurrent vote of two-thirds of each house of the General Assembly," which clearly did confine the calling of a convention to the Legislature; for on page 369, *idem*, Mr. Giles says, or asks rather, "if it was possible that this body would assume to control the future action of the people of North Carolina, by adopting such an amendment? He had heard of a power behind the throne greater than the throne itself; but this was a power above the throne. A doctrine had been started in 1824 somewhat akin to that involved in the amendment, that the people were their worst enemies, and incapable of self government. He subscribed to no such doctrine," &c.

The immortal Gaston replied as follows, (page 370, *idem*,) that he thought the question settled, &c. And that we are now met by the popular cry that we are about to limit the power of the people. It was not the people, but the *creatures* of the people, that the amendment proposed to limit. That it was recognized in various Constitutions, &c. It is to impose a check on the Legislature, that it may not avail itself of an incidental majority to disturb the repose of the people by frequently calling them together in convention," &c.

Several other gentlemen discussed the subject, when (page 372, *idem*,) Mr. Meares said, "to satisfy some gentlemen near him, he would modify his amendment so as to provide that no convention shall hereafter be called by the *General Assembly*, except by a concurrent vote of two-thirds of each house." Mr. Giles said, (page 373,) that he was perfectly satisfied with that amendment—and it was adopted.

Now how is it possible for any one to contend, that the people have parted with their right to amend the Constitution by the majority? Who dare preach the doctrine to-day, that the people are revolutionizing when they vote for a convention to be called? That the people, the sovereigns, have parted with their right to govern? And that the Legislature alone can govern them? Monstrous Republican doctrine! I do not propose for the people themselves, though they have the right, to call the convention; but I do hold, that it is the very essence of republican principles, for the people to say whether in the first instance, they desire a change in their organic law—if so, that the Legislature are bound to respect that voice, and provide the means of redress. It is perfectly idle to reason otherwise, for a refusal on the part of the functionaries would result in a revolution. And if the people have not still the right, why, by the Legislative mode of amendment, finally submit the proposed amendments to the people for ratification or rejection? The majority then settle the whole matter. And why are gentlemen afraid of the people in the first instance?

I am for the people first, and I am for the people all the time. Let the people alone, and they will take care of themselves.

BRUTUS.

MESSRS. E. J. HALE & SON:

I send you a bunch of wheat which grew from one grain, this year. I see there are several who think that they have beat every body else in making wheat; but I differ. This was raised one mile North of Carthage, Moore county. If you feel disposed you can give this room in your columns, and oblige A. T. MUSE.

EVERITTSVILLE, June 14, 1852.

MESSRS. HALE & SON:

I here give you an account of some wheat and oats grown by Col. John Everitt, on his farm, in this county. A bunch of wheat of 23 stalks from one root, which had in the 23 heads 1056 fair grains of wheat, and was 4 feet 6 inches high. The oats are some taller than Mr. Curtis's 5 feet 2—they are 5 feet 9 inches above ground. This great yield is from the natural soil—no guano.

I am very respectfully
G. W. C.

STOCK OF COTTON IN LIVERPOOL.

The following estimate of the probable supply and consumption of Cotton from the 28th May, to 31st December, 1852, is from a well-informed American gentleman, familiar with the subject, now in Liverpool:

Stock of American cotton in Liverpool, May 28,		400,000
Estimated quantity afloat, exported from the U. S. previous to May 12, and not arrived at Liverpool May 28		180,000
Estimated export from U. S. from May 12 to Sept. 1		350,000
Estimated export from U. S. from Sept. 1, to arrive at Liverpool prior to Dec. 31, 1852		150,000
		1,080,000
Probable stock in Spinners' hands, May 28		100,000
		1,180,000
Consumption from May 28 to Dec. 31, 31 weeks, at 30,000 bales per week	930,000	
Export from May 28 to 31st December, 31 weeks, at 3,000 per week	93,000	
		1,023,000
Probable stock of American cotton at Liverpool Dec. 31, 1852		157,000

"My most deliberate judgment is, that the Liverpool stock of American cotton on the 31st December will not exceed 150,000 to 175,000 bales, unless prices in the meantime attain such a height as to check consumption. This, however, will probably be the case, and there will doubtless be enough Cotton on the 1st January to supply the world. But who can tell at what price? I estimate 7d. for Fair, with a crop of 2,800,000 bales, or ¼d. advance or decline for every 100,000 bales below or above that quantity."—*Charleston Mercury.*

Cotton Bloom and Boll.—Mr. Adam Casen, of Warren county, says the Chronicle & Sentinel, has sent to this city a Cotton Bloom and Boll, the latter of course, of very small size. The first bloom seen on his farm was on the 2d inst.

We are gratified to hear from all sections, the most cheering accounts of the growing crops—especially the grain crops.

Fatal Rencontre.—A Coroner's jury was summoned yesterday, at 12 o'clock, to hold inquest on the body of Mr. Robert Leckie, Umbrella Manufacturer, 179 King street, and a verdict was rendered that he came to his death by a wound from a pistol ball discharged by Mr. J. Augustus Hall, of this city. The circumstances attending this fatal event, as they transpired in the evidence before the inquest, are briefly as follows: The parties had met the day previous, and offensive language had passed between them. Yesterday, Mr. Leckie, expressing a determination to have satisfaction, borrowed a six barrelled revolver from a friend, which he carried to a gunsmith, by whom it was put in order and loaded. Armed with this weapon, and accompanied by a friend, he proceeded to Mr. Hall's place of business in King street, called him to the door, and demanded satisfaction. Mr. Hall expressed his willingness to give him all the satisfaction he desired, but reminded him that that was no proper place for the settlement.

The parties then moved along King and turned into Beaufain street. Here Mr. Leckie repeated his demand for satisfaction, on which Mr. Hall faced about, and the parties about six feet apart, simultaneously drew their revolvers, and exchanged two shots in rapid succession. At Mr. Hall's second shot Mr. Leckie, placing his hand to his right side, retreated into the store of Mr. C. W. DeLand by the side door. After a brief pause, Mr. Hall passed by the door, on his return to King street, which Mr. Leckie observing, stepped out, fired a third shot at his antagonist's back, and then retreated within the door. Mr. Hall turned, and fired in reply, his ball grazing the edge of the doorway. Mr. Hall's second shot was the only one that took effect. It entered the right side of Mr. Leckie, passed through the liver, and resulted in his death in less than thirty minutes after he received the wound. Mr. Hall at once proceeded to his lodgings, and sent for an officer of police, to whom he surrendered himself.

Charleston Mercury.

At the ratification meeting in Philadelphia, on Monday evening, Gen. Pillow was present, and grew quite belligerent in behalf of his friend Pierce. He said that he had commanded the division of the U. S. army in Mexico, of which Frank Pierce was a brigadier, and as he had heard that it has been asserted that Gen. Pierce is a gambler, a drunkard, and a coward, he gave notice that if any man should repeat those charges in his presence, he should "find that there are some men in this country who are true as steel!" "Past eleven o'clock, and no fight yet," said the Irishman at Donny brooke fair; "will any gentleman tread on the tail o' me coat!"

Boston Journal.

Three Days Later from Europe.—The steamer Europa has arrived with Liverpool dates of the 5th instant.

The Cotton Market has been steady at unchanged rates. A little speculation has been going on, and sales are likely to be large.

Supreme Court.—The following gentlemen have been admitted to practice within the several Superior Courts of the State, viz:

Thomas M. Arrington, Nash co.
Wm. L. McGary, Fayetteville.
A. F. Woodard, Washington, Beaufort co
John F. Latham, do. do.
John H. Whitaker, Oxford, N. C.

The following cases have been argued:

Wednesday 16th.—Cochran *vs.* Gordon, from Orange, by Reade for plaintiff, and Norwood and Bryan for defendant.

Walters *vs.* Jordan, from Person. Argued by Norwood for plaintiff, and Reade for defendant.—*Raleigh Register.*

FROM THE RICHMOND TIMES.

THE DEMOCRACY AND THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

The assembled wisdom of the Democracy at the Baltimore Convention, have doubtless, in the eyes of the faithful, evinced much skill in the piece of political architecture, which in the shape of the platform has been erected. We shall, on the many occasions, which will offer in the course of the impending struggle between the two parties, enter into a critical examination of this Democratic profession of faith in all its parts. But at present, we will advert only to one point of it, to illustrate the disingenuous spirit that actuated these assembled delegates.

Why was the *Declaration of Independence*, consecrated as it is in the imaginations of our people,—why was that most imperishable product of Jefferson's pen and the noblest embodiment of the revolutionary spirit degraded from its place of high dignity, and dragged into a back in a party platform? We had supposed until now that the great and fundamental principles of that declaration were acknowledged of all Americans, so far as they might be applicable to the present condition of the country, and that they at least stood in no need of a ratification. Certain it is that the sanctity attached to that great instrument is in no wise diminished in the minds of the people, and we felt at a loss to know what recommended it so particularly to the Baltimore Convention, as to lead to its public recognition and adoption, until after a fresh perusal of it. There is but one thought contained in it that can have any present significance, but one sentiment that could prove of utility to the Democratic party to pronounce its solemn sanction at this time. Here is that sentiment:

"We hold these truths to be self-evident that all men are created *equal*; that they are endowed by their creator with certain *unalienable* rights; that among these are life, *liberty*, and the pursuit of happiness."

Well done for the Democrats! This must have been the plank of Mr. Hallett in the insertion of this declaration of faith must have been the stipulation and the price of the agreement to the platform. Perhaps the editor of the Enquirer can enlighten the public on this point. Certain it is, that the broad doctrine above announced is in exact accordance with the proclaimed principle of that gentleman, who published to the Union that he was "in favour of freedom and free soil *everywhere*." Now, with this extract from the Declaration of Independence emblazoned upon the Democratic platform, what Abolitionist can be too rank to adopt it? Why it expresses in stronger language than they can command, the cherished opinions of J. Giddings, Garrett Smith, and that former confederate and copartner of Hallett, Rob't Rantoul, Jr. In their application to Mr. Jefferson, these sentiments were undoubtedly correct—as between colonies and an oppressive parental government, *all men are created equal*. But when torn from their connexion and applied to the negroes in America, an ignorant and inferior breed, they are radically and essentially false. The negroes are as far below the white race in all the great components of man as the monkey race is inferior to them. Is not this the Southern opinion? It is certainly ours.

But why was this incendiary declaration of the equality of human rights made at this time by the Baltimore Convention? It was necessary to conciliate and win over the Abolition and Free-soil vote in the free States to Gen. Pierce, and in order to accomplish this, the very foundations upon which the institution of African slavery rests, have been ripped up and given to the crew, of whose opinions, Rantoul, Preston King, and others of that kidney are at once the exponent and embodiment.

It is easy to perceive that these men will go before the abolitionists and quote this abstract sentiment, as evidence of the fact that the Baltimore Convention, and consequently the Democratic party, are not unfavorable to their ultimate plans. This offspring of Democratic brains and Democratic sincerity, the platform is made to resemble in one particular a bill in Chancery—we have not only the bill itself to peruse (long enough in all conscience,) but likewise a bundle of exhibits, which they "beg to be considered as a part of this bill," one among which contains a sentiment of universal freedom. And yet at any corner of the street you can hear Democrats arrogantly declare that the Democracy alone are sound upon the question of slavery. Sound, possibly, according to Northern ideas; but who can consider such wild partizans true to the institutions of the South? We will ask the Democratic slaveholder if he believes that all men are created equal, and that liberty is among their inalienable rights, why does he not at once set his negroes free? But as self is a close jacket, he will not be willing to prove his faith by works, we apprehend, and his conduct will be a practical refutation of the sincerity of his professions. But if he does not in truth believe in the inalienable equality of man, why does he adhere to a party that makes this declaration an important article of its creed? We expect this question is more easily asked than answered.

Royal Beach, a Vermont Yankee, residing in Williston, hung himself in that town on the 19th ult. Cause, mortification, superinduced by being cheated in a horse trade by a brother Vermonter; who, contrary to the law and the statutes in such cases made and provided in the State of Vermont, made him drunk for the purpose of accomplishing the trade.

Henry Clay.—The following extract is taken from a sermon of the Rev. Theodore Clapp, of New Orleans, on Worship. It derives additional interest from the extreme illness under which Mr. Clay is suffering:

"The mail lately brought us the melancholy intelligence that the Hon. Henry Clay is about to sink into the grave. The last winter of his residence here, in the family of Dr. Mercer, in a private interview, I had the pleasure of listening to his sentiments on the most interesting of all subjects, religion. He said, "I believe in the truth of Christianity, though I am not certain of having experienced that change of heart which divines call the new birth. But I trust in God and Jesus, and hope for immortality. I have not for years retired at night without prayer for the blessing of Heaven; and that, in His infinite mercy, He would be pleased to prepare me for the joys of another and better world. I have tried the world and found its emptiness. It cannot fill and satisfy the human mind. My dear sir, how utterly *disconsolate* should we be without something beyond the grave?"

"General Franklin Pierce is a native of Hillsboro', Hillsboro' county, and is a lineal descendant of the family of the Percys and the Duke of Northumberland, the title being now extinct."

We find the foregoing interesting biographical notice of the Democratic nominee in yesterday's Enquirer. One would suppose that noble birth would constitute an insuperable objection to Democratic support. But it seems to be otherwise, and to deck General Pierce's brow with the honor of this illustrious descent, the truth of history is violated, and he is substantially charged with having changed his name—for Pierce is something very different from Percy.

But if the London papers speak true, the title is not extinct, nor could it be, if General Pierce is "a lineal descendant." In the London Herald of the 24th May, we read an account of a grand banquet, given by the "Duke and Duchess of Northumberland, at Northumberland House, Charing Cross," at which was present a whole column of the nobility. His grace is a member of the Derby Ministry—being first lord of the Admiralty. He will be prodigiously astonished to hear that his title is extinct—and that his lineal descendant and the rightful owner of his honors and estate is the nominee of the Baltimore Convention. We suppose, if Pierce is elected, the honor of the country will require that his rights shall be vindicated, and a bloody war for the succession to the Dukedom of Northumberland will be the consequence.

We apprehend that Ducal Democrats are very little better adapted to the genius of Republics than Prince Presidents—like him of France. Better stick to the old American rule, which has worked tolerably well thus far, of selecting a man for his own worth, without regard to that of his ancestors—and, without considering whether he had a grandfather at all. None of your sprigs of nobility for us.

Richmond Whig.

John Van Buren, who has given in his adhesion to the Democratic nominees, is reported in the New York Herald as saying:

"He would say that he most unqualifiedly approved of that platform *for this election.* He was prepared to stand with them on the ad[illegible] of all the laws of Congress, including even the Fugitive Slave Law. He was perfectly willing every body should obey that law who would, and every body sustain it who could. *For the present*, at all events, these laws were to stand and be unimpaired."

This is frank in honest John. He submits, *for this election.* He knows Pierce—his father knows him. They all understand one another. They are all Northern men with Southern feelings, until the election is over! They have all tasted of the flesh-pots, and know the savor thereof.

Gen. Pierce *fainted* and fell from his horse just before he got fairly into battle against the Mexicans. He was trying an assurance case in one of the New Hampshire Courts a few months ago, in which a witness swore that he carried out of a house a bureau, which was in fact heavy enough to require two or three men to remove. The General thought he had him. "Sir," said he approaching the witness menacingly, "do you undertake to say that you carried out that bureau alone?" "Yes, General, *and I didn't faint either!*"

Worcester Ægis.

The day of the Big Bugs of Democracy seems to have passed away. The operation of the *two-thirds rule* is perfectly fatal to the distinguished members of the party. It is a political *garrote*—and Cass, Buchanan, Douglas and Houston are added to its victims. Hereafter, the *want* of a national reputation will be one of the elements of strength; and finally the idea may be so extended as to exclude, as to the highest office, any man who has ever served in either branch of Congress or held any cabinet or diplomatic appointment. And we do not know, but that more honesty, if less capacity, may result. Any way, this mode of doing things gives a refreshing excitement to the people; who knowing only very little about the candidate's qualifications or character, may go for or against, as they would bet on or against, an untried horse—taking the chances. It is a good deal better than a lottery, because the tickets cost nothing.

Alabama Tribune.

It is evident, that one of the principal arguments to be resorted to in favor of Gen. Pierce is the assertion that he is destitute of ambition and has a great aversion to office. It will be amusing to hear this virtue extolled by gentlemen, not one of whom has practiced it, and whose zeal in behalf of Pierce will be owing entirely to their intense desire to outrage it in their own persons. We are told by Democratic authority, that all the members of the Virginia delegation at Baltimore (we doubt not it was true of every other) were particularly desirous of office, and that they alone could appropriate every office in the gift of the Government. It will be a queer spectacle, that of a great party urging the election of a man for a virtue, of which each and all of them are wholly destitute!

Richmond Whig.

CHECKS,
ON ALL THE BANKS IN FAYETTEVILLE

WHIG NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The delegates to the Whig National Convention assembled in the spacious Hall of the Maryland Institute, at 12 o'clock at noon, the apartment having been gradually occupied in every part as the hour drew near. The galleries are appropriated on the east to ladies, and gentlemen accompanying them; on the west to invited guests, including the "alternates" of such delegations as are attended by them; gentlemen of the press, present and acting in any other capacity than that of reporters; and friends of delegates and candidates.—A goodly number of ladies were in attendance, and seemed to enjoy the occasion as well as the heat of the day and of the place would permit.

The Hall, as it has been already stated, is admirably arranged for the occasion. A platform has been constructed in the centre of the saloon, on the western side of which an elevation, canopied by the American flag, adorned with a portrait of Henry Clay, and otherwise embellished, is appropriated to the President, Vice Presidents and Secretaries of the Convention. From the base of this elevation, the residue of the platform rises by regular gradations to the eastern side of the Hall, and is furnished with 102 settees, each of which is large enough, in ordinary weather, to hold six ordinary men; and as the seats seemed pretty well occupied, we may reasonably conclude there were at least 612 persons seated in the enclosure. The floor of the platform is covered with matting, as also is that of the space on either side allotted to the public; and this is also furnished with settees, so that the accommodation is very general and complete, indicating a very decided improvement upon the democratic arrangement, the common result of experience. How far the parallel may extend, is not, at, present, our theme of conjecture. The official platform is covered with carpet.

The decorations are quite elaborate, and adjusted with great taste. They consist of a display of banners at the extremities of the saloon and over the president's chair, the arranging of the drapery admitting a view of the veteran Clay in the rear.—Along the front of the gallery at this point, and extending right and left from it, are the two memorable mottoes of the party, under which it has seen some sharp service: "The union of the Whigs for the sake of the Union."

And

"Liberty and Union, now and forever, One and Inseparable."

From the centre, a golden eagle with unfolding wings, broods over the glowing scene with hopeful and expectant eye. It seems to be on the tiptoe of departure with the news of the nomination. But alas for the flight of the eagle, the magnetic telegraph has clipt his wings.

Around the entire apartment, immediately under the ellipsis of the ceiling, a festoon of red, white and blue bunting is extended, thus relieving the present bareness of this unfinished part of the interior. A similar decoration is suspended from the galleries, festooned at that portion of it which crosses the platform on either side. Over the eastern gallery, and opposite the chair of the President, is another portrait of Henry Clay, in a massive gilt frame, painted by Woodward, of this city. The figure is at full length, and displayed with oratorical gesture. Directly opposite to this picture is a portrait of Washington, appropriately overlooking the assemblage from above the gallery over the official platform.

Wreaths of artificial flowers and fac-similes of the medal presented to Henry Clay, also constituted a part of the decorations of the platform appropriated for the officers of the meeting.

The arrangements here are very complete, each Secretary being furnished with a convenient desk, and the platform supplied with large elegant chairs for the principal officers, and velvet seated chairs for the others. Palm-leaf fans were liberally distributed over the room, and proved very acceptable, no doubt, to those who could find time to use them. Ice-water was also abundantly supplied, and aided the natural process of free perspiration.

The assembled delegates present to the eye a highly intelligent and influential appearance. The scene is imposing, and its general tone impressive, and conducive to popular confidence in its capacity to act wisely and well for the interests of the whole country, no less than those of a party. And if actuated by such a purpose—as we shall assume they are—we may expect a favorable result to their deliberations.

At 5 minutes before 12 o'clock, Mr. George C. Morgan of Maryland and Mr. Simeon Draper of New York rose simultaneously, apparently with a view to call the Convention to order.

Mr. Draper said he would move that the Hon. George Evans, of Maine, be called temporarily to the President's chair.

The proposition was received with partial cheers and some negative voices, and, amidst loud applause, Mr. Evans ascended the platform.

When quiet had been restored he addressed the Convention as follows:

Gentlemen of the Convention: I beg to return my grateful and respectful acknowledgements for the honor I have received at your hands, in being called upon to preside for a brief space over the proceedings of this Convention. I am but little experienced in the duties appertaining to the chair, and I shall have great occasion to rely upon your forbearance and intelligence. [Cheers.]

Allow me to express the hope that a spirit of order and decorum, of harmony, conciliation, and union, may prevail in our deliberations, [cheers and great applause;] so that when we have completed our labors, and shall adjourn, we may present an unbroken front, and be able to unfurl a signal standard around which all the Whigs of the Union can rally with the fullest hope of success. [Tremendous applause and cheers.]

Renewing my thanks for the honor you have conferred upon me, I accept the station to which you have been pleased to call me.

The President *pro tem.* then stated that the first business to be performed would be the appointment of a provisional Secretary, and invited the Convention to nominate some person to perform that duty; whereupon—

Mr. Lucas of Alabama, nominated Mr. R. A. Upton, of Louisiana, as temporary Secretary; which nomination was unanimously confirmed.

On motion, Mr. James W. Bryan, of North Carolina, was elected Assistant Secretary.

Mr. Brodhead, of Missouri, moved that a committee of one from each delegation be appointed for the purpose of reporting permanent officers for the Convention.

Mr. Sever of Louisiana desired the postponement of any action until all the delegates from his own and other States had arrived. During his remarks the Louisiana delegation entered the Hall.

The question was taken on the motion of Mr. Brodhead, to appoint a committee to select permanent officers, and it was agreed to.

The States were thereupon respectively called, and named the following gentlemen to constitute the committee:

W. P. Fessenden, Me.; Ichabod Goodwin, N. H.; Henry Bradley, Vt.; Rufus Choate, Mass.; Robt. H. Ives, R. I.; Dan'l P. Tyler, Conn.; Amos P. Granger, N. Y.; Wm. L. Dayton, N. J.; Wm. Jessup, Penn.; John M. Clayton, Del.; Wm. B. Clarke, Md.; John Janney, Va.; Henry W. Miller, N. C.; Geo. S. Bryan, S. C.; Patrick B. Connolly, Ga.; C. C. Langdon, Ala.; B. B. Stark, Miss.; Jos. Bernard, La.; Charles Anderson, Ohio; Joshua F. Bell, Ky.; Col. J. Netherland, Tenn.; Wm. G. Ewing, Ind.; E. B. Washburn, Ill.; Geo. C. Bingham, Mo.; T. A. James, Ark.; David Smart, Mich.; Ed. C. Cabell, Fla.; Jas. Riley, Texas; D. W. Kilbourne, Iowa; Alex. L. Collins, Wis.; Jesse O. Goodwin, Cal.

Hon. Mr. Jones of Tennessee, then moved that a committee of one from each State be appointed to receive and examine the credentials of members of the Convention when it shall assemble, said committee to be appointed in the same manner as the committee just chosen. He desired to know who were entitled to seats and who were not. The Convention could never arrive at any conclusion unless a Committee on Credentials was formed.

The motion was agreed, and the following gentlemen were chosen as a Committee on Credentials:

Wm A Mills, Me; Geo W Nesmith, N H; Isaac G Wright, Vt; Linus Childs, Mass; Geo D Cross, R I; Geo M Ives, Conn; John L Compton, N Y; Peter Brendenburg, N J; John C Kunkle, Penn; Caleb S Layton, Del; Geo C Morgan, Md; Samuel Watts, Va; Daniel B. Baker, N C; Wm Patterson, S C; Wm B Flemming, Ga; Benj Gardner, Ala; Alex H Arthur, Miss; Joel G Sever, La; Geo B Way, Ohio; N E Gray, Ky; Edmund Cooper, Tenn; Robt. N Hutson, Ind; B S Edwards, Ill; Jas O Broadhead, Mo; Wm H Gaines, Ark; H R Williams, Mich; James M Baker, Fla; S S Nichols, Texas; G L Nightingale, Iowa; Wm W Brown, Wis; J H Clay Mudd, Cal.

Mr. Cabell, of Florida, moved that the committee to nominate permanent officers be allowed to retire. The motion was agreed to, and the committee accordingly retired.

Mr. Talcott, of New York, rose to say that all the members of the New York delegation had not their credentials in the hall, some of them having been left at the hotels; so that it would be impossible to present them at that instant. He therefore moved that the Convention adjourn until 6 o'clock, P. M.

And at half-past twelve o'clock the Convention adjourned to meet again at six o'clock in the evening.

EVENING SESSION.

The Committee on Organization submitted a report nominating permanent officers for the Convention, which, after some debate, was unanimously adopted. The following are the officers:

PRESIDENT.

Hon. JOHN G. CHAPMAN, of Maryland.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

Nathan D. Appleton, Maine.
George W. Nesmith, New Hampshire.
Carlos Coolidge, Vermont.
Seth Sprague, Massachusetts.
Robert B. Cranston, Rhode Island.
Samuel D. Hubbard, Connecticut.
Edward P. Cowles, New York.
James Stewart, New Jersey.
John Strohm, Pennsylvania.
Caleb S. Layton, Delaware.
Francis P. Phelps, Maryland.
William L. Goggin, Virginia.
Aug. H. Shepperd, North Carolina.
A. K. Payne, South Carolina.
Seaton Grantland, Georgia.
Thomas J. Frow, Alabama.
Joseph B. Cobb, Mississippi.
J. C. Van Winkle, Louisiana.
Samuel F. Vinton, Ohio.
John S. Williams, Kentucky.
W. H. Sneed, Tennessee.
Milton Stapp, Indiana.
Benj. S. Edwards, Illinois.
John G. Miller, Missouri.
William H. Gaines, Arkansas.
James M. Edmonds, Michigan.
Joseph M. Hernandez, Florida.
G. A. R. Murray, Texas.
Archibald McKinney, Iowa.
Jonathan E. Arnold, Wisconsin.
Richard Heath, California.

Secretaries.

R. A. Upton, Louisiana.
James W. Bryan, North Carolina.
S. M. Ballard, Iowa.
W. Frank Stewart, California.
Schuyler Colfax, Indiana.
John C. Kunkle, Pennsylvania.
W. C. Worthington, Virginia.
R. S. Perkins, Connecticut.
George W. Meeker, Illinois.
William Thompson, Michigan.
George W. Dunlap, Kentucky.
Justin Morrell, Vermont.
George P. Fisher, Delaware.

Considerable debate occurred on this Report of the Committee on Officers, but it is only interesting as disclosing the facts, that Mr. Chapman is a friend of Fillmore, and that the friends of Scott had voted for another person as President, but, being outvoted, had unanimously agreed to the Report. This debate was participated in by many members, among them Messrs. Clayton, Cabell, Ashmun, Botts, and Jones of Tenn.

Finally, the report was unanimously adopted; and the result was received with cheers.

The President was then conducted to the Chair, from which he delivered an appropriate Address, exhorting the Convention to let kindness, harmony and peace characterise its proceedings, such as became a band of Whig brothers.

The other officers then took their places, and the Rev. Mr. Stockton delivered an appropriate prayer.

The Committee on Credentials not being ready to report, the Convention adjourned till to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

SECOND DAY—THURSDAY.

The deep interest of the people in the proceedings of this Convention was rendered still more manifest at the opening of the session of Thursday, by the unprecedentedly large number of spectators in attendance, who crowded every part of the [illegible] moved a substitute,—that [illegible] itself to the support

[illegible] by the whole sub-

[illegible] were finally withdrawn

[illegible] were sent up to the Platform.

[illegible] Credentials then re[illegible] seats, and the re[illegible] 164 to 117. [By this [illegible] who pretended to be [illegible] New York, were ousted, and, [illegible] Webster man ad-

[illegible] 5 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

[illegible] assembled at 5 o'clock. [illegible] on the Platform report[illegible] previously adopted by [illegible] Delegates, with slight chan[illegible] seventh and eighth resolu-

[illegible] the resolutions as ori[illegible] the Southern Whigs, [illegible] the Fillmore and Web[illegible] North, and part of the [illegible] same quarter. We [illegible] perfect copy of the reso-

[illegible] the United States, in [illegible] firmly adhering to [illegible] principles by which [illegible] governed, and now [illegible] the intelligence of [illegible] with an abiding con[illegible] capacity for self-govern[illegible] devotion to the [illegible] Union, do proclaim [illegible] political sentiments [illegible] for the establishment [illegible] of which their national [illegible] party is effected:

[illegible] Government of the United [illegible] character, and it is [illegible] of powers express[illegible] Constitution, and such [illegible] and proper for carry[illegible] into full execution; [illegible] not thus granted or [illegible] are expressly reserved [illegible] respectively, and to the peo-

[illegible] Governments should be [illegible] their reserved rights, and [illegible] Government sustained in its [illegible] powers, and that the Union [illegible] and watched over as [illegible] of our liberties."

[illegible] struggling freedom every [illegible] warmest sympathy of the [illegible] still adhere to the doc[illegible] Father of his Country, as an[illegible] Farewell Address, of keep[illegible] free from all entangling alli[illegible] foreign countries, and of never [illegible] to stand upon foreign [illegible] our mission as a republic [illegible] our opinions, or impose [illegible] our form of government, [illegible] but to teach by example [illegible] success, moderation, and [illegible] blessings of self-government, [illegible] of free institutions.

[illegible] the people make and [illegible] they should obey [illegible] laws, and treaties, as they [illegible] self-respect, and the [illegible] claim and will enforce [illegible] Powers.

[illegible] sufficient for the ex[illegible] administration of [illegible] of peace, ought to be [illegible] on imports, and not [illegible] in laying such du[illegible] requires a just discrim[illegible] encouragement [illegible] American industry, [illegible] to all parts of

[illegible] vests in Con[illegible] and repair har[illegible] from navi[illegible] such improvements [illegible] common defence and [illegible] facility of commerce [illegible] among the States; [illegible] in every instance [illegible] their character.

[illegible] local and State Govern[illegible] system, alike ne[illegible] prosperity, peace, [illegible] to be regarded [illegible] and inexy[illegible] for the author[illegible] in the just [illegible] are duties [illegible] consideration of [illegible] individual wel-

[illegible] measures commen[illegible] Compromise, including [illegible] acted ac[illegible] Whig party of the U[illegible] settlement, in principle [illegible] settlement, of the [illegible] questions which [illegible] as the fugitive [illegible] we will maintain [illegible] its strict enforce[illegible] experience shall de[illegible] further legisla[illegible] evasion or abuse, not [illegible] and we de[illegible] of the slavery [illegible] to our peace, and [illegible] efforts at the re[illegible] such agitation in [illegible] whenever, wherever, [illegible] may be made; [illegible] this system of mea[illegible] to the nationali[illegible] and the integrity of

[illegible] Ayers and Botts ad[illegible] Mr. Botts de[illegible] from Gen. Scott, but [illegible] by the Gene[illegible] of Virginia, in [illegible] write no letter un[illegible] will not make a [illegible] but if nominated [illegible] views as fully on the [illegible] communicated them [illegible] with him a few [illegible] views were, were [illegible] Botts.

[illegible] taken upon the Plat[illegible] Committee, and it [illegible] 227, noes 66.

[illegible] 7 o'clock the Conven[illegible] balloting for the no[illegible]

[illegible] as follows: Fill[illegible] Webster 29.

[illegible] Fillmore 133, Scott

[illegible] Fillmore 133, Scott 130,

[illegible] Fillmore 133, Scott 131,

At half-past 9 o'clock the Convention adjourned, to meet at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The Reporter for the Washington Union says,

"Mr. Choate, of Massachusetts, is now making a brilliant speech in favor of the platform, and the compromise measures which it embraces. In the course of his speech he quoted Webster on the subject, which was received with thunders of applause. Webster has hold of the feelings of the convention; and if they do not nominate him, it will be because they think Scott will be more available."

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE N. Y. EXPRESS.

BALTIMORE, June 17.

The Heat—The Speeches last Evening—Webster's Headquarters—Hospitality—Open House at the Eutaw—The Fillmore Headquarters.

The Thermometer was above ninety yesterday in the shade, and promises to be higher to-day. Think of making Presidents in such a heat, or being one of a crowd of thousands in such weather. But the zeal of men for their candidates or principles will bear anything, and no wonder, when men from patriotism or pride, ambition or party attachments, are willing to travel in the summer heat thousands of miles to participate in a Presidential nomination.

There was a good deal of public speaking in Monumental Square last evening, contrary to the intention of the Committee of Arrangements of the city, as speeches previous to a nomination become more personal and partisan than prudent or useful to a party. During the session of the Democratic Convention, the outside speeches here mainly resolved themselves into attacks upon the several candidates of the party, and they tended greatly to engender strife, or create personal ill feeling. But much of the speaking last evening was of a high order, and commanded general attention. Mr. Ketchum, of New York, I am told by those who listened, made the ablest of the speeches.

I visited Webster's headquarters last evening, at Barnum's Hotel. Mr. W.'s friends have the largest and most elegant parlor in the house, and a dining room large enough to seat seventy-five or one hundred persons. They keep open house for all, and dispense a most liberal hospitality. Besides this, the Massachusetts Delegation have one of the large public halls of the city. The Scott men quarter at the Eutaw House generally, and keep open house also.

Mr. Fillmore's friends, except in the engagement of Carroll Hall, have their forces scattered. They have, however, a private house on Baltimore street, and several public parlors.

The delegates, and outsiders (of which there are fifty for every delegate,) move to and fro between these various focuses of public meeting.

BALTIMORE, June 17th, night.

A bet of ten thousand dollars was made between two New Yorkers, to-day, that Scott cannot carry the State, if nominated.

The friends of Webster held a meeting last evening at Carroll Hall, and were addressed by Hon. Moses H. Grinnell of New York, who was enthusiastic in support of Webster, and predicted his nomination on the 6th ballot.

It is understood that Gen. Scott has to-day written a letter to Hon. Mr. Archer, of Virginia, in which he says, in substance, that he can write no letter for the public eye on the compromises, prior to some public call upon him, such as may be a nomination—that (in substance) he is favorable to the compromise, and in the event of a nomination, will say so, at least to the extent of his conversation with Mr. Archer. This is not a public letter, but has been shown to some of the Virginia and other southern delegates.

It is also said, we believe correctly, that the Hon. Mr. Granger, (*not* Francis Granger, Ex-Postmaster General) the delegate from the Syracuse district in New York to the Convention, has waited upon General Scott, at the head of some ninety Northern delegates, advising him, in earnest terms, to commit himself in no manner by letter.—*Bal. Patriot, 18th inst.*

The Ohio Statesman says that "Gen. Pierce, at the head of the Democrat forces, will make a most overwhelming charge upon the Whigs." May be, in the very midst of the fight, he will chance to fall from his horse. He was never very firm in his saddle.—*Louisville Journal.*

Dreadful Accident.—It is our painful duty to chronicle a serious accident, attended with loss of life, which happened near this place, on the 11th inst. In returning home from Carolina Female College, in company with her uncle and another young lady, Miss Martha J. Godbold, of Marion District, S. C., came to her death in the following manner: While going down a hill the horses in the carriage became frightened and ran away, and in attempting to stop them the foot-board gave way and the gentleman was thrown out between the horses. Miss Godbold is supposed to have gotten up to jump out, but at that time the carriage ran over a pole or log in the road, which threw her out. Her skull was fractured by the fall, and she never spoke afterwards. The accident happened about 11 o'clock, A. M., and the deceased expired about 5 P. M. The other persons were not seriously injured.—*Wadesboro' Argus.*

We learn that on Tuesday last the balance of the capital stock of the Bank of Wadesboro' was taken, after which several shares were disposed of at a premium of from 15 to 15½ *per cent.*—*Wadesborough Argus.*

We have received from I. A. Dumas, Esq., of Richmond county, several cotton blooms, gathered from his fields on the 7th of June. Mr. Dumas informs us that he had blooms on the 5th inst.—*Wadesboro' Argus.*

HARPER'S Magazine for June; The Paris Sketch Book, by Thackeray; Gaieties and Gravities, by Horace Smith; Journey to Iceland; Up the Rhine, by Hood—2 parts; Alison's Life of Marlborough; Cockburn's Life of Lord Jeffrey; Horse Shoe Robinson, new edition; Marcus Warland, by Mrs. Lee Hentz; Robertson's Charles V; The Farmer's Encyclopædia of Modern Agriculture, by Blake; The Pests of the Farm, by Richardson; Horses—their Variety, Breeding, &c., by ditto; Domestic Fowls, and Ornamental Poultry, by the same Author.

Also, further supplies of Gunn's Domestic Medicine, Allen's Rural Architecture, School Books, &c., just received by

June 15. E. J. HALE & SON.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, JUNE 22, 1852.

FOR GOVERNOR,

JOHN KERR, OF CASWELL.

MR. KERR'S APPOINTMENTS.

The Whig Candidate for Governor will address his fellow-citizens at the following times and places, namely:

Pittsboro', Thursday, June 24th.
Graham, Saturday, " 26th.
Greensboro', Tuesday, " 29th.
Salem, Thursday, July 1st.
Huntsville, (Yadkin,) Saturday, July 3d
Wilkesboro', Tuesday, " 6th

THE WHIG CONVENTION.

By *mail* we have received the proceedings of our great National Convention only up to Friday night last, embracing the organization, the appointment of Committees, the adoption of a glorious Platform, by a vote of nearly four to one, and the first six ballotings for a candidate for President. All of which will be found under the appropriate head.

On Saturday, we received a number of telegraphic despatches, of the votes of that day. These varied but little from the votes of the evening previous; in no instance did a candidate vary more than six votes in all the forty-six ballotings.

The 19th balloting stood, Fillmore 131, Scott 132, Webster 29, Crittenden 1.

The 38th balloting, Scott 136, Fillmore 129, Webster 29.

The 39th, Scott 134, Fillmore 130, Webster 29.

The 40th, exactly the same, except that 1 vote was cast for Choate of Mass.

The 41st, Scott 133, Fillmore 129, Webster 32.

The 42d, Fillmore 131, Scott 133, Webster 30.

The 44th, Fillmore 129, Scott 134, Webster 30.

The 46th and last, Fillmore 127, Scott 134, Webster 31.

The Convention adjourned at half-past 8, till 10 A. M. Monday.

One of the despatches, after the 44th balloting, said, "Fillmore stock rising. He will probably be nominated on Monday."

Another despatch, after 37th balloting, says, "The North complains of being trapped out of the Platform. Excitement terrible."

We hoped to get something decisive this morning (Monday.) But unfortunately we learn that the wires are down North of this. A person has been promptly despatched to repair the break. It is therefore possible that we may hear something before going to press.

Of course the reader will see that it would be idle to offer conjectures as to the result. We have, however, more fears than hopes. It seems to us that the Webster men, who certainly sympathise with the Fillmore men, and have united with them in all things but the ballot, are aware of the advantage of their position, as holding the balance of power, and that they will not probably relinquish that position.

We must wait for the Lightning.

SENATOR BADGER.—It is with deep regret that we have heard of the recent serious illness of the Hon. George E. Badger, at his lodgings in Washington. He has been detained from his seat in the Senate for a fortnight or more by that cause; and, though now out of danger, feels it necessary to leave his post for a season, in the hope that the waters of the mineral springs at Berkeley, Va., will restore him to his usual good health.

THE CANDIDATES AT WADESBOROUGH.—The Argus gives a long account of the discussion at that place between Messrs. Kerr and Reid, the satisfactory result of which is evidenced by the following paragraph:

The Whig Candidate.—The Whigs of this vicinity have, many of them for the first time, enjoyed the satisfaction of seeing their standard-bearer, John Kerr, and listening to his burning eloquence in vindication of those principles which they love; and to say that they are pleased with him, would be giving but a faint expression to the idea that we would be understood to convey. They are absolutely elevated, exalted, enthusiastically stirred up in his support; and we predict that they will roll up for him such majorities as went thundering down from their precincts in the glorious days of 1840.

By the way, in glancing over the Argus's account, we find Gov. Reid reported as saying, "he was just as much opposed to the Homestead bill recently passed by the House of Representatives as any person."

This is directly at variance with the report of our correspondent at Elizabeth Town. But it is worthy of remark, that neither the Wilmington Journal nor the North Carolinian, make any contradiction of the report of our correspondent, though both of these papers had seen friends of Mr. Reid who were present at the discussion.

WHIG CANDIDATES.—Col. Andrew Joyner, Col. R. H. Smith, and James D. Perkins, Esq., are the Whig candidates for the Legislature in Halifax.

The Whigs of Craven have nominated the Hon. Wm. H. Washington for the Senate, and Alonzo T. Jerkins and George W. Taylor for the Commons.

The Whigs of Davie have nominated Burgess Gaither, Esq., for the Commons. They have also ratified Rowan's nomination of John A. Lillington, Esq., for the Senate.

SPEECHES OF CANDIDATES.—The Wilmington Journal has quite a dissertation against the practice so much indulged in by candidates, of interlarding their political discussions with anecdotes, "story-telling, or jesting," "misplaced witticism or miserable puns." And the Journal means its rebuke to apply especially to Mr. Kerr, regarding such things as "unsuitable for the occasion, and beneath a gentleman occupying the position in which Mr. Kerr has been placed."

Now if this be so,—if it be undignified in Mr. Kerr, who is only a *candidate*, to tell an anecdote, or indulge in a witticism, how would the Journal have poured out the vials of its wrath upon the actual *Governor*, if it could only have heard Governor Reid tell that story about the young wife who left her husband and went back to her *pa*, because he beat her for *only* breaking a plate,—it turning out, when the whole story was told, that she had broken the aforesaid plate on her husband's head.

As the Journal has devoted a column to a rebuke of Mr. Kerr for such a horrible sin, we shall look out for two columns at least against Reid, whom it has some right to advise and to rebuke.

But seriously, we altogether dissent from the Journal's doctrine. A canvass would be a dull business, to speakers and hearers, if it were to be *all* hard sense, sober argument, grave facts. The mingling of a little pleasantry, a well told anecdote, a pointed witticism, (taking care that there be not too much of such things,) does vast good, and keeps people in good humor. We confess that we had a better opinion of Mr. Reid after his anecdote, which was quite well told, except for the lugubrious countenance, which no doubt the Journal knew of, and considered as utterly inconsistent with a joke at all, and therefore, deeming it an impossibility for Reid to accomplish the feat, thought it might safely denounce the whole thing.

"Compound for sins it has a mind to,
By damning those it's not inclined to."

But of all papers to see such a denunciation in the Journal! Why, one of the best things about that paper is, that it mingles pleasantry, anecdotes, witticisms, and puns, with its graver discussions of politics. And for our part, we think the Journal much better in the former than in the latter line.

If it were not for the occupation of our columns with the proceedings of the Whig Convention, we would publish a letter from Lumberton, which we find in the Carolinian, giving a genuine Locofoco account of the discussion at that place between Messrs. Kerr and Reid. This writer says, "Mr. Kerr is far, very far, from being that polished gentleman and soul-stirring captivating orator they would have us believe he was." "He spoke as though he considered his fellow-citizens of Robeson a set of ignoramuses." "His party manifested much more enthusiasm before than after the discussion. I have heard several of them remark that he would make a capital clown in a circus." And so forth. Now if any one man can be found who will affirm his belief in such statements as these, and others which might be quoted, or who will declare that he thinks the writer did not well know that he was forging a parcel of falsehoods,—why such a person can "take our hat."

As to the case we put, which the Observer calls a bug-bear, if it supposes that we put that case as one likely to occur, it is mistaken. We do not suppose that our Western brethren will ever require us of the East to pay all the taxes. That case was put to illustrate an important principle, and we think it answers the purpose. The Observer wishes to know of us whether if *two-thirds* of the people were for collecting all taxes from the Eastern portion of the State, it could be done. We answer that if two-thirds of the Legislature co-operating with a majority of the people, should in a legitimate method change the Constitution so as to inflict such a great and manifest injury as this upon the East or upon any other section, the injured people might free themselves from oppression in one way, and one way only that we know of, viz: by revolution.—*North Carolinian.*

And *we* answer, that if a majority of the people, as the case supposed by the Carolinian, should "inflict such a great and manifest injury, &c., the injured people might free themselves from oppression in one way, and one way only, that we know of, viz: by revolution."

BACKING OUT.—We learn from Raleigh that Gen. Saunders, after being extensively posted by handbills as intending to speak at Greenville and at Washington, has actually abandoned the idea of going to those places. It is said that the Whigs had written to Baltimore to Henry W. Miller, who is there attending the Convention, to come by those places on his return home. Whether this fact induced the General to relinquish his trip, those may judge who remember the canvass between Miller and Saunders for Congress, a few years ago.

"The Observer publishes a communication from Elizabethtown, Bladen county, under date of the 10th inst., (where the Whig presidential candidate is to beat Frank Pierce just 63 votes!) according to which veracious chronicler, John Kerr did not only kill David Reid but would also have eaten him upon the spot had that primitive region of country afforded sauces suited to his aristocratic and discriminating palate."—*Wil. Journal.*

There is not much of "David Reid," it is true; but if John Kerr ever thought of eating even what there is of him, sauce or no sauce, we would discard him on the spot.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Tuesday the 15th inst., a message was received from the President transmitting a report from the Secretary of State on the subject of the disorders on the Rio Grande, and recommending the legislation therein suggested, in order to secure the effectual discharge of the duties of the Government and secure the rights of American citizens.

The Secretary recommends that the Government should be authorized to employ the military force of the country stationed in that quarter. He estimates that further legal enactments are necessary to restrain our citizens from hostile incursions into the territory of Mexico, and recommends the revival of the act of the 10th of March, 1838, or such parts thereof as exigencies may require, &c.

A message was also received from the President of the United States, with a report of the Secretary of State, accompanied by a communication from the Spanish Minister claiming indemnity for Spanish subjects who sustained injury by the popular tumult at New Orleans in August last; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

After some unimportant business the Senate adjourned till Saturday.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Tuesday, a similar message upon the subject of Rio Grande disorders was received.

After some uninteresting discussion upon the California Mint Bill, the House adjourned till Friday.

THE RESOLUTIONS OF '98 AND '99.—The Locofoco National Convention adopted three resolutions as cardinal principles of Democracy. The Charlottesville Advocate copies the 2d of the Kentucky resolutions adopted at Baltimore, by which it appears that the Fugitive Slave Law is declared to be *"altogether void and of no force."* The resolution takes the ground that Congress can pass no law to punish any *crime* not specially enumerated in the Constitution,—and as negro-stealing is not so defined, the Fugitive Slave Law is null and void.

The Platform, says the Richmond Whig, was prepared by that expansive Free-soiler, Hallett, and we did not doubt but that he would make ample provision for himself and his household. But we had not supposed him capable of a Yankee trick of this sort. Perhaps no one else, but himself and his Free-soil set, were aware of the precise terms of the Kentucky resolutions. By that means he took in his brethren.

DEMOCRATIC TESTIMONY.—The Tarboro' Southerner, Locofoco, publishes a communication from an "Edgecombe Democrat" who says of Mr. Kerr:

"He is a strong speaker, and able debater, and although I consider him on the wrong side, on most of the points, relative to federal politics, yet he certainly *got decidedly the advantage of the Governor in the discussion;* for the way he walks the political "boards," is a caution."

RAIL ROADS.—An Address to the people of North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee has been issued by Messrs. Jno. G. Bynum, W. W. Avery, John Baxter, N. W. Woodfin and John E. Patton, urging the extension of the North Carolina Central Road to Beaufort Harbor in the East, and through Western North Carolina so as to connect with the roads in the great Mississippi Valley.

The State of North Carolina is called upon to assist in these enterprises, not only on account of the vast benefits to be derived from them by the people, but as enhancing the value of the millions already invested in the Central and Wilmington Roads. They call upon the East to assist them, because sectional jealousy has never prevented the great West from doing justice to the East, and because they have always cheerfully voted appropriations for Eastern improvements.

The people of the West, say the Committee, will contribute to the full extent of their means, and they confidently expect to raise from 3 to $500,000 by individual subscription.

We heartily concur with the Committee in their statement of the great advantages to be derived by the whole people, and especially by the Eastern people, from the construction of these roads. And we sincerely hope that they *will* be built, believing that they will prove of incalculable benefit, and raise the character of the State to that position which it ought to occupy, and which a proper spirit of improvement among our citizens would have long since ensured.

COMPLIMENTARY.—The Editor of the Montgomery Advertiser, a member of the Baltimore Locofoco Convention, wrote to his paper as follows:

"I cannot say that my respect for these National Conventions has increased since I have witnessed the intrigues and workings of its members. Honesty, virtue and sound policy may prevail over the great putrid mass of corruption which they contain, but the struggle will be great; and the wear and tear sustained in the collision, will be such, that honest people, it is to be feared, will not be found in sufficient numbers in future willing to sustain their cause in such a struggle. It would be utterly idle to attempt to convey any, the most remote idea, of the corruption and fraud that is now *attempted* to be carried out in choice of President and Vice President of the Democratic party. It is fearful beyond degree."

Mr. Soule proved to the satisfaction of the Convention that it did *not* contain one honest man! And here is another member declaring that it *did* contain "a great putrid mass of corruption."

Postscript.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Gen. Winfield Scott is the nominee of the Whig Convention! He received 148 votes, to 117 for Fillmore, and 26 for Webster. Immediately afterwards, (either on another vote or by change of votes,) Scott 158, Fillmore 112, Webster 22.

We understand that all the Southern Delegates stood firm for Fillmore, *except Virginia*. That Delegation stood on the ballot this morning, 8 for Scott, 6 for Fillmore, 1 blank. And thus it happens that *the man* of the South, that noble patriot MILLARD FILLMORE, to whom she owes such an everlasting debt of gratitude, is defeated by the agency of a Southern State, and that State one which never did and never will give a Whig vote, though she manages to get a full share of the spoils, let what party may be in power.

As to the nomination, we have nothing to say till we see the whole ground. Our readers know that as Gen. Scott *has* stood, his nomination is distasteful to us. What developements may have been made to change the face of affairs, we will know in due time. Till then, we are silent.

2d POSTSCRIPT.

MONDAY NIGHT, 8 o'clock.

We stop the press to announce, that **WILLIAM A. GRAHAM**, of North Carolina, was, on the 2d ballot, nominated for Vice President.

The Whig papers have published the vote of Franklin Pierce, when in Congress, *against* a bill to improve sundry Rivers and Harbors, in which were included $9,000 for removal of obstructions at Ocracocke Inlet, N. C., and $20,000 for the improvement of the Cape Fear River, below Wilmington, N. C. This bill was so unobjectionable that it passed, in defiance of Gen. Pierce's vote, and *was approved by Gen. Jackson.*

The Wilmington Journal is seriously disgruntled by the publication of such facts, and apologises for Gen. Pierce, that these appropriations were in a general bill, and he was obliged to vote against all alike. The Journal's tone is very much like saying, "Gen. Pierce would have voted *for* these North Carolina appropriations if he could have separated them from the others." Did the Journal mean to *say* this, or only to have it believed without saying it?

Fayetteville Prices Current.

JUNE 21, 1852.

	From	To
BACON—	12½	13½
BEESWAX—	22	23
CANDLES—Fayette mould	13	14
Adamantine	30	35
Sperm		50
COFFEE—		
Rio,	10½	11½
Laguira,	11	
St. Domingo,	9	10
COTTON—		
Strictly prime,	8¼	
Prime,	8¼	
Fair,	8	
COTTON BAGGING—		
Gunny,	16	18
Dundee,	13	16
Burlaps,	10	13
COTTON YARNS—		
No. 5 to 10,	15	
DOMESTIC GOODS—		
Brown Sheetings,	6	6½
Osnaburgs,	9½	10
FEATHERS—	32	35
FLOUR—		
Superfine,	5 50	
Fine,	5 22	
Scratched,	5 00	
GRAIN—		
Corn,	85	95
Wheat,	85	90
Oats,	50	60
Peas,		1 00
Rye,	90	
HIDES—		
Dry,	8	9½
Green,	4	
IRON—		
Swedes, common bar,	5	
Ditto, wide,	6	
English,	3	4
LARD—	13	14
LEAD—	6	7
MOLASSES—		
Cuba	24	26
New Orleans,	40	
OILS—		
Linseed,	80	
Tanners',	60	70
SALT—		
Liverpool, (sack,)	1 50	1 60
Alum, (bu.)	40	
SEED—		
Flaxseed,	1 00	
Clover, per lb.	12½	15
SHOT—		
Common, per bag,	1 75	
Buck,	2	
SPIRITS—		
Peach Brandy,		65
Apple "		60
Northern "	40	43
N. C. Whiskey,	35	40
Northern "	35	38
N. E. Rum,	40	
Jamaica Rum,	2	2 50
French Brandy,	2	3
American Gin,	30	40
Holland Gin,	1 50	2
SUGAR—		
Loaf,	10	11
Crushed,	9½	10½
St. Croix,	9	
Porto Rico,	7	9
New Orleans,	6	8
TALLOW—	7	8
TOBACCO—		
Leaf,	2	3½
Manufactured,	8	15
WHITE LEAD—	2 2	2 25
WINDOW GLASS—8 x 10,	2¼	2½
10 x 12,	2½	2¾
WOOL—	17	18

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

BACON.—During the past week, but little coming in, prices remain about the same.

COTTON.—There is but little change, the present quotations are rather above shippers' views and manufacturers take hold only for present supplies.

FLOUR.—Is quite changeable.

BRANDY.—N. C. Peach and Apple are both quite scarce, and in demand.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

June 17—Str Southerner, with goods for S J Hinsdale, S W Tillinghast, P Montague, J H & J Martine, S Boon, E J Hale & Son, W Murphy & Co, C T Haigh & Son, A Johnson & Co, Cook & Johnson, J D Williams, C Banks, P P Johnson, J H Hall, D J McAlister, R Mitchell, G C Mendenhall, D McLaurin.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

June 16—Brig Clarissa from Boston. 17—Schrs John Albert and Virginia Griffith from Charleston; Barque Prospect from New Orleans.

MARRIED,

At Carolina Female College, on the evening of the 15th instant, by the Rev. President Walsh, Mr. DUDLEY MASK, and Miss MARY P., daughter of Dr. Christopher Watkins.

At Darlington C. H., S. C., on the 7th inst., by Rev. Mr. Wingate, Mr. WYATT FARRINGTON, of Salisbury, N. C., and Miss SARAH ANN, daughter of Col. John Sparrow, of Darlington District.

On the 10th inst., by the Rev. Mr. DuPree, Mr. WM. A. PERVIS, of Cheraw, and Miss SARAH JANE GRAVES, of Chesterfield District.

DIED,

In this county, on the 6th inst., DARATHY D. KING, wife of G. T. King, and daughter of Stephen and Isabella Slocumb, of Sampson Co. She was afflicted for about 6 months. She has left an affectionate husband and four children, with many relatives and friends, to mourn their irreparable loss. She was a member of the Methodist Church for the last 8 years of her life, and died with Heaven in view. [*Com.*

In Stanly county on the 3d inst., Mr. BENJAMIN LILLY, of palsy, aged about 65 years.

Summerville Male and Female Seminary.

THE Fall Session of this School will open on THURSDAY, 1st day of July next, and close on last of November.

The services of some very accomplished lady will be secured, of which due notice will be given.

Terms of Tuition per Session:

Common English Branches	$6 50
Higher " "	8 50
Latin and Greek Languages	10 50
Extra.	
French Language	10 00
Music on Piano	25 00
Use of Instrument	2 50
Drawing, painting, &c., &c.	5 00

Board in the Village from $7 to $8 per month. A. D. McLEAN, Principal.

Summerville, N. C., June 12, 1852. 1-6w

ROCKINGHAM ACADEMY.

THE Subscriber will re-open his School in Rockingham on the 12th July.

Tuition $8, $12 and $17½ per Session.

Board, with wood and washing, $8 pr. month.

The first two weeks will be excluded from any deduction made in tuition.

GEO. B. WETMORE.

June 22, 1852. 1-t12J

ANNIVERSARY OF

St. John the Baptist.

☞ The members of Phoenix Lodge No. 8, Ancient York Masons are requested to meet at Masonic Hall on Thursday, the 24th inst., at ½ past 11 o'clock. All Masons in good standing are invited to attend.

By order of the W. M.

J. B. FERGUSON, Sec'y

June 21, 1852. 1-1t

FOR SALE,

25 BBLS NEW MESS PORK

30 bbls. No. 1 Herring.

A. W. STEEL.

June 21, 1852. 1-2t

SUMMER CLOTHING.

THE subscribers have lately received a large addition to their stock of Summer Clothing, which will be sold at very low prices.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

June 21, 1852. 1-tf

P. S. We are now receiving a large Stock of Goods in our line. A greater variety of useful and good articles have never before been offered for sale in this place. Particulars hereafter.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO

Valuable Wharf Property at Auction.

WILL be sold, at the Market House, on Saturday, the 26th instant, the land on the River Bank, joining the Merchant's Company. Wharf 138 feet on the River Bank, running to Water Street.

S. W. TILLINGHAST.

June 21, 1852. 1-2t

SUMMERVILLE HOTEL.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Summerville, the vicinity, and the public generally, that she has opened a

HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMEMT,

where she will be pleased to accommodate all who may call on her. The Village is pleasant and healthful, her house large and commodious. No pains will be spared to render agreeable and comfortable any who may favor her with a call.

She is also prepared to accommodate with Board from 15 to 20 Students. Price of Board $8 per month. E. BAILEY.

Summerville, N. C., June 13, 1852. 1-tf

We are authorized to announce

ALEX'R JOHNSON as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of Cumberland county.

June 15, 1852. 100-sw1t*tf

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly for a charter to establish a Bank in the town of Fayetteville, to be called "The Bank of North Carolina."

June 15, 1852. 100-4tsw2*

MOLASSES.

50 HHDS. a superior article. Just received and for sale by

PETER P. JOHNSON.

June 15, 1852. 100-2t

FISH.

40 BBLS. Mackerel, just received and for sale by

PETER P. JOHNSON.

June 15, 1852. 100-2t

Fayetteville and Northern Plank Road.

THE Annual meeting of the Stockholders in the Fayetteville and Northern Plank Road Company, will be held at the Fayetteville Hall, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on Thursday, the 24th instant. Those interested will please attend.

JOEL WILLIAMS, Pres't.

June 16, 1852. 100-2t

TO DISTILLERS.

20 BBLS. of Glue, which we wish to exchange for Spirits of Turpentine, or Cash.

COOK & JOHNSON.

June 16, 1852. 100-3t

ANOTHER PHYSICIAN'S TESTIMONY.

Mr. Fowle—Dear Sir: I could send you a dozen certificates, strong and decisive, of the really sanative effects of your valuable Balsam of Wild Cherry, within the past twelve months, under my own supervision and direction. Indeed, I know of few persons who have used it, comparatively, but commend it in the strongest terms. A case of Asthma, the severest I ever saw, to which I was called a month ago, evinced the superiority of the Balsam. This disease lasted six weeks, and the dyspnœa and suffering was dreadful; he sat up every night. The gentleman told me to give him something to last him home, (21 miles,) so that he might see his wife and child, and die in peace! I gave him one bottle of the Balsam, and four ounces of syrup squills, directing him to take tea spoonful doses of best Bordeaux olive oil, when the difficulty of breathing was greatest. Next day I heard his despondent will, and made him take [illegible] bottles of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry [illegible] with him as a present, he having alleged [illegible] he had used so much expensive medicine to no profit. Last week, Mr. A. called and expressed his gratitude to me in the warmest manner, said the medicine had saved his life, paid his whole bill, and took six bottles more, and left my office for home, rejoicing.

Very respectfully yours,

WM. SHAW, M. D.

Washington, N. C., Aug. 12, 1847.

CUMBERLAND ACADEMY.

THE Presbytery of Fayetteville having transferred their right of property in this institution to certain [illegible] these Proprietors have determined to place the institution in the most [illegible] to render it useful and to secure its respectability. As one of the means [illegible] this object, they [illegible] the immediate purchase of a [illegible] and Chemical Apparatus [illegible] and the purchase of [illegible] will be requisite for [illegible] [illegible]

ROBESON INSTITUTE.

T[illegible]

NOTICE.

T[illegible]

Fayetteville and Western Plank Road.

NOTICE [illegible]

EQUITY SALE.

W[illegible]

MACKEREL.

50 BBLS Mackerel, [illegible]

COOK & TAYLOR.

NOTICE.

WE [illegible]

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby [illegible]

May 20, 1852.

PROVISIONS.

1000 LBS BACON [illegible]

H. BRANSON & SON.

STEWART, BUSSING & CO.'S

EXTRA QUALITY

STEAM REFINED [illegible] SUGAR

HARD CANDIES,

FOR EXPORTATION.

A[illegible] HARD CANDIES can be had [illegible] in New York.

STEWART, BUSSING & CO.

[illegible] N. Y.

May 24, 1852.

JUST RECEIVED.

LINSEED OIL,
Tanner's [illegible]
Sperm [illegible]
[illegible]
—ALSO—
2 NEW BUGGIES.

LEETE & JOHNSON,

[illegible]

WILLIAM A. GWYER.
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

PERSONAL attention given to the sale or consignment of Naval Stores. [illegible] facilities for conducting the business [illegible] wharf and store sheds to keep spirits from exposure. Naval stores will be shipped to [illegible] in New York, or to other markets [illegible] consignments. I refer to the following distillers:

F. [illegible], Wayne County,
[illegible], Johnston Co.,
[illegible], Columbus Co.,
R. H. [illegible]
Thos. L. [illegible], Bladen
Messrs. Smith & Ingram, Johnston Co.
Messrs. Z. & J. Jones,
Messrs. Smith & Jones,
Spencer Fountain, Esq.
Levi [illegible], Esq.

May 20, 1852.

Will be Received by the first rise in the River,

5 TONS of SWEDES IRON, by

E. C. HALL, of Rome.

[illegible] 1851. 32tf

NUTS AND FRUIT.

200 lbs. Soft Shell Almonds.
" " Brazil Nuts.
" " English Walnuts.
" " Filberts.
25 Drums Figs.
1 Case Prunes in fancy Jars.
100 [illegible] Boxes Raisins.
[illegible]
[illegible]
Soda, Lemon, Sugar and Water Crackers.
Just received by
CHARLES BANKS.

April 26, 1852.

STEAMER SOUTHERNER

W[illegible]

R. M. ORRELL, Agent.

JOHN D. WILLIAMS.
Commission Forwarding Merchant.
Fayetteville, N. C.

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,
COMMISSION
AND
FORWARDING MERCHANT,
Wilmington, N. C.

[illegible]

DAILY EXPECTED.

2[illegible]

E. J. HALE [illegible]

Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.

T[illegible]

WILKINSON & ESLER,

[illegible]

SUPERIOR HAVANA CIGARS,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Market St., Wilmington, N. C.

A Farm and Beautiful Residence
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber [illegible]

J. D. WILLIAMS.

BROWN & DeROSSET,
New York.
DeROSSET & BROWN,
Wilmington, N. C.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

JNO. POTTS BROWN,
ARMAND J. DeROSSET, Jr.
R. T. BROWN.

C[illegible]

March 22, 1852. 7-6m

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber now offers for sale all his Fayetteville and Farming LAND, [illegible] 12 miles East of Fayetteville [illegible]

It has a good dwelling house, good [illegible]

J. W. MURPHY, or
P. TAYLOR, Fayetteville.

July 26th, 1851. 8tf

Selling off at Cost!
GREAT BARGAINS!

The subscriber is desirous of changing his business, and wishes to sell off his present stock of Goods, consisting in part of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

Embracing a fine stock of Ladies' Dress Goods, Barege, Barege de Laines, Dotted and plain Swiss Muslins, colored ditto, Barred, Jaconet and Cambric Muslins, [illegible] Summer Silks. Also a splendid assortment of Black and col'd Silk Dresses, a large assortment of Hosiery. Also, Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Jeans, and Sattinets. A general assortment of Summer wear for Gentlemen, all kinds of Linen goods.

Also a large stock of Boots and Shoes, Hats, Bonnets, Umbrellas and Parasols, Hardware and Crockery. Wines and French Brandy.

The above stock is offered at the mere cost here. Country Merchants and all others buying Goods in this market, will do well to call and examine, as I am determined to sell and close out my present stock, which is large and fresh, and well selected.

W. S. LATTA.

April 19, 1852. 83tf

FOR SALE.—20,000 lbs. BACON.

J. D. WILLIAMS.

Feb'y 9, 1852. 63tf

H. L. HOLMES,
Attorney at Law, Wilmington, N. C.

OFFICE on corner of Front and Princess streets, under Journal office.

Dec. 12. 48-tf

General Agency and Commission Business.

THE Subscribers have this day entered into a copartnership under the style of WHITAKER, WHITFIELD & CO., for the purpose of doing a general agency and commission business, and in offering their services [illegible]

JOHN R. WHITAKER.
[illegible] WHITFIELD.
A. [illegible]

REDUCED FARE.

THROUGH Tickets between Wilmington [illegible]

Dr. T. D. HAIGH.

H[illegible]

R. M. ORRELL.
FORWARDING COMMISSION MERCHANT AT
Fayetteville, N. C.

N[illegible]

A. M. [illegible]

Wanted.

W[illegible]

KING & McMILLAN.

WANTED.

[illegible]

Land Warrants Wanted.

T[illegible]

JNO. M. ROSE, Agent.

JUST RECEIVED.

10 [illegible] CANTON MATTING [illegible]

S. W. [illegible] & CO.

50,000 lbs. of Rags Wanted.

I[illegible]

DAVID McNEILL.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 24, 1852.

JUST RECEIVED.

75 [illegible] Whips and Wagon Harness [illegible]

E. J. HALE & [illegible]

The Subscriber still continues to carry on the CABINET BUSINESS in Fayetteville, and in [illegible] has opened a large WARE ROOM on Hay street, nearly opposite the Fayetteville Hotel, and next door East of Messrs. Hugh & Son's, where a general assortment of

FURNITURE,

Made by competent and faithful workmen, may be had at prices corresponding with the times. Also, an assortment of Northern made FURNITURE, selected by himself, which will be sold at a very moderate advance.

DUNCAN McNEILL.

Nov. 16, 1851. 56tf

HE keeps on hand an assortment of Fisk's celebrated METALLIC BURIAL CASES, which have been highly recommended by Wilie P. Mangum, Henry Clay, Lewis Cass, Wm. R. King, and many other illustrious characters, who have examined and witnessed their utility.

IRON SAFES.

The subscribers, Agents for the sale of WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES, WITH RICH'S IMPROVEMENT, offer them of all sizes and patterns, delivered in Wilmington at the Manufacturer's New York prices.

These Safes are warranted equal if not superior to any others manufactured.

Orders will receive prompt attention.

DeROSSET & BROWN.

Wilmington, N. C., March 26, 1852. 77-3m

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber for Goods purchased at Floral College are requested to make immediate payment, either to Mr. Hugh McArn in the neighborhood, or to himself in Cheraw.

D. B. McARN.

Cheraw, Dec. 20, 1851. 50-tf

OLD RYE.

ANOTHER lot of Doctor Williams's old Rectified Rye Whiskey.

J. & T. WADDILL.

March 26. 77-tf

Hotchkiss's Vertical Water Wheel.

THERE are several hundred of these Wheels in operation in different counties in North Carolina. For proof of their great advantages over the common flutter wheel, or any other wheels now in use for saw mills, we confidently refer to those who have applied them to their mills. We can recommend them particularly for their superiority in cases of a low head of water, or back water.

We still keep a supply of Wheels, suitable for different heads of water, at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Edenton and Fayetteville. The wheels may also be had of E. A. Brevard, Lincolnton, and Frank Weis, Petersburg, Va.

Persons wishing to obtain the right to use the wheels, can be served on application to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C.

D. McNEILL.
A. A. McKETHAN.
D. J. McALISTER.

Feb'y 22, 1849. 5tf

Liberty Point House.

ALL persons indebted to the undersigned either by note or account must settle on or before the first day of March. Those failing to do so, will certainly find their accounts in the hands of a collecting officer.

REUBEN JONES.

Feb'y 1, 1852. 62tf

STORAGE.

WE have two fire-proof brick Warehouses in the rear of our store, in which we store cotton and other produce.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

[illegible] 37-tf

NEW MUSIC.

CONSISTING of Songs, Polkas, Waltzes, [illegible]

E. J. HALE & SON.

Apr. 14.

SOUTH CAROLINA INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF CHARLESTON, S. C.

CHARTERED by the State of South Carolina, with a capital of $250,000, all paid in and invested, [illegible] Fire, Marine, River and Life Risks.

CHAS. EDMONDSTON, Presd't.
A. [illegible], Sec'y.

DIRECTORS:
Robert Martin, [illegible] James Gadsden,
M. [illegible], Chas. H. West,
S. Mowry, Jr., Henry Cobia.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above named company are prepared to receive offers and issue policies of Insurance on Fire, Marine, River and Life Risks. [illegible] incurred at [illegible] adjusted and paid.

DeROSSET & BROWN.

N. B. Risks will be taken on the lives of [illegible]

Wilmington, N. C., March 27, 1852.—77-6m

Tea! Tea! Tea!!

1 CHEST YOUNG HYSON, [illegible]

CHS. BANKS.

[illegible]

WINTER SUPPLY.

WE [illegible] our winter supply [illegible] Market [illegible] street, where may be [illegible]
[illegible] Molasses, sweet, [illegible]
[illegible] extra large size,
[illegible]
Axes of the best brands,
[illegible]
[illegible] Yarn.
With a great many other articles cheap for cash or exchange for Produce. Call and see.

CROSS CREEK CO.
C. [illegible], Pres't.

Dec. 26, 1851. 50-tf

MACHINE SHOP & FOUNDRY.
Stafford, Clark & Dixon.

Manufacturers of all sizes of Horse Powers and Threshing Machines, both Portable and Stationary; Wool Carding Machines, Straw Cutters of various patterns, Wheat Fans, Mill and Factory Gear, Saw and Grist Mill Irons, Brick Mills, Edge Tools, &c., &c.

THEY respectfully inform their customers and the public, that they continue to carry on the business at their Machine Shop, near SNOW CAMP, Alamance county, North Carolina, where they are prepared to execute all work in their line with neatness, punctuality and despatch. With an increased variety of [illegible] and other saving machinery added to our establishment the past winter,—a well selected assortment of materials purchased at the lowest cash prices,—a union of known skill and [illegible] together with long experience in the business,—they justify us in saying, as to quality and price, our work has not, will not, and shall not suffer in comparison with any other [illegible]

Grateful to the public for past favors, they solicit a continuance of their patronage.

N. B. Please send your orders soon, as our motto is "first come first served." Letters addressed to the subscribers, at Snow Camp, N. C., will receive prompt attention.

STAFFORD, CLARK & DIXON.

March 1852. 71-6m

C. W. ANDREWS,
Dealer in Stoves,

AND MANUFACTURER OF PLAIN AND JAPAN

TIN WARE.

Copper, Tin Plate and Sheet Iron Worker.

I HAVE in my employment competent workmen, and am prepared to do all kinds of work, either in COPPER, TIN or SHEET IRON.

I have on hand all the necessary materials and machinery, for making Factory Cans and Drums, and to do all kinds of factory work that can be done by any similar Establishment in the State.

Also, for sale, Patent Factory Can Rings, varying from 9 to 14 inches; Drum Heads, &c. ROOFING, GUTTER AND LEADER PIPES put up in the best manner.

Also, just received, a full supply of COOKING STOVES, of the most approved patterns, some of them very large for hotel and plantation use. Always on hand a good assortment of TIN WARE.

C. W. ANDREWS,
South East corner Market Square.

May 15, 1852. 91-tf

TEA!

HYSON, Imperial, Young Hyson, Oolong TEA; Chocolate, Mustard, Sweet Oil. For sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

March 17, 1852. 74tf

STARR & WILLIAMS,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,
HAY STREET,
Fayetteville, N. C.

J. B. STARR.] [J. M. WILLIAMS.

April 28, 1852. 86tf

Second Spring & Summer Stock.

STARR & WILLIAMS

WOULD announce to their customers and the public generally, that they are now receiving large additions of

Staple Dry Goods, Shoes, Boots, &c.,

to their early Spring purchases, to which they especially invite the attention of country merchants.

Orders solicited, and every exertion made to give satisfaction.

S. & W.

Fayetteville, April 28, 1852. 86tf

TO HIRE.

A SMART, ACTIVE BOY, 13 years old. Apply to H. BRANSON & SON.

May 3, 1852. 87tf

50 Boxes Window Glass, for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

May 3. 87tf

10 Barrels North Carolina Linseed Oil, for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

May 3. 87tf

20 Barrels Blake's Fire-proof PAINT, for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

May 3. 87tf

NOTICE.

THE undersigned continues to manufacture Spirits Turpentine BARRELS. Those now on hand guage 42 to 45 gallons, and are made of the best seasoned white oak. Distillers wanting a good article, will do well to call and examine. Contracts to deliver Barrels for the next twelve months made on favorable terms.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

March 22, 1852. 75tf

PAINTS! OILS!! DRUGS!!!

PURE WHITE LEAD,
Linseed Oil,
Whale Oil,
Blake's Fire-proof Paint,
Castor Oil,
Potash,
Yeast Powder,
Epsom Salts, Madder,
Copperas, Spice, Pepper,
Alum, Ginger, Opodeldoc, &c.

Country Merchants will do well to give the subscriber a call. He will sell as low as they can be obtained in the State.

SAM'L J. HINSDALE.

Fayetteville, May 3. 87tf

NEW GOODS,
JUST RECEIVED.

THE undersigned has just received his stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, consisting of **Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings.**

Black, brown, green, blue and olive Cloths; white silk and satin Vestings; Marseilles ditto; white and colored Linen Drillings; white and colored Drap de Ete and Bombazines.

—ALSO—

An assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c.

Persons wishing to purchase any of the above articles would do well to call and examine the stock.

He still carries on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its branches.

HUGH GRAHAM,
South-west corner of Market Square.

April 17, 1852. 84-3m

NEW
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS
For 1852.

THE subscriber would call the attention of his friends, and the public in general, to one of the largest varieties of

Spring and Summer Goods

Ever offered by him in this market. Among his assortment may be found:—Gentlemen's DRESS HATS, to-wit: Kossuth, Moleskin, Beaver, Silk, Brush and Angola, with a complete assortment of all other kinds of Fur and Wool Hats usually found in this market.

—ALSO—

Straw Goods in abundance, to-wit: Panama, Rice Straw, Pedal, China Pearl, Leghorn, Kossuth style and Palm-leaf HATS, for Gentlemen, Youths, Boys and Infants.

—ALSO—

A good assortment of Boots & Shoes, for Gentlemen, Ladies, Misses, Youths, Boys, Children, and Servants; all of which will be offered on very accommodating terms for the Ready Cash, or to those that are willing to cash their accounts when presented.

JOHN C. THOMSON,
South-west corner Market Square.

March 29, 1852. 77tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
COLUMBUS COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1852.

Neill Chancy, and wife Elizabeth, Robert Baldwin, Mary Baldwin, *vs.* Nancy Baldwin, James Baldwin, Thos. S. Memory, and wife Rachel.

Petition for Division of Slaves.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, in this case, that James Baldwin, one of the Defendants is not a resident of this State: It is therefore Ordered, by the Court, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for the said James Baldwin to be and appear at the next Term of this Court to be holden for the County of Columbus, at the Court House in Whiteville, on the Second Monday in August next, then and there to answer, plead, or demur to said petition, or the same will be *pro confesso* as to him, and heard accordingly.

Witness, Thos. M. Smith, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Whiteville, the second Monday in May, 1852.

THOS. M. SMITH, Clerk.

Fire Insurance.

THE ÆTNA Insurance Company of Hartford, having paid the tax imposed by the Revenue Law of the late Legislature, will continue its Agency in Fayetteville, under the management of the undersigned, who is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation about 30 years. Its capital is **$300,000.** The Hon. Thos. K. Brace was its first President, and he still holds that office; and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.

March 10, 1851. 62-tf

1060 lbs. Potashes, for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

May 3. 87tf

A PROCLAMATION,
By His Excellency DAVID S. REID, *Governor of the State of North Carolina.*

WHEREAS, three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House of the General Assembly did at the last session pass the following Act:

AN ACT to amend the Constitution of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, The freehold qualification now required for the electors for members of the Senate conflicts with the fundamental principles of liberty: Therefore,

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House concurring, that the second clause of third section of the first Article of the amended Constitution ratified by the people of North Carolina on the second Monday of November, A. D. 1835, be amended by striking out the words "and possessed of a freehold within the same district of fifty acres of land for six months next before and at the day of election," so that the said clause of said section shall read as follows: All free white men of the age of twenty-one years (except as is hereinafter declared) who have been inhabitants of any one district within the State twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the Governor of the State be, and he is hereby directed to issue his Proclamation to the people of North Carolina, at least six months before the next election for members of the General Assembly, setting forth the purport of this Act and the amendment of the Constitution herein proposed, which Proclamation shall be accompanied by a true and perfect copy of the Act, authenticated by the certificate of the Secretary of State, and both the Proclamation and the copy of this Act the Governor of the State shall cause to be published in all the newspapers of this State, and posted in the Court Houses of the respective Counties in this State, at least six months before the election of members to the next General Assembly.

Read three times and agreed to by three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House respectively, and ratified in General Assembly, this the 24th day of January, 1851.

J. C. DOBBIN, S. H. C.
W. N. EDWARDS, S. S.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Office of Secretary of State.

I WILLIAM HILL, Secretary of State, in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and perfect copy of an Act of the General Assembly of this State, drawn off from the original on file in this office. Given under my hand, this 31st day of December, 1851.

WM. HILL, *Sec'y of State.*

AND WHEREAS, the said Act provides for amending the Constitution of the State of North Carolina so as to confer on every qualified voter for the House of Commons the right to vote also for the Senate:

Now, therefore, to the end that it may be made known that if the aforesaid amendment to the Constitution shall be agreed to by two-thirds of the whole representation in each house of the next General Assembly, it will then be submitted to the people for ratification, I have issued this my Proclamation in conformity with the provisions of the before recited Act.

In testimony whereof, DAVID S. REID, Governor of the State of North Carolina, hath hereunto set his hand and caused the Great Seal of the said State to be affixed.

L. S. Done at the City of Raleigh, on the thirty-first day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, and in the 76th year of our Independence.

DAVID S. REID.

By the Governor,
THOMAS SETTLE, Jr., Private Sec'y.

Persons into whose hands this Proclamation may fall, will please see that a copy of it is posted up in the Court House of their respective counties. 154*tE

Want of Money!

I WILL sell my *SUMMER RESIDENCE,* two miles from the Market, on the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road—one of the most desirable and healthy places in the county.

Also, 40 Shares of Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Stock, and 30 Shares of Fayetteville Hotel Stock.

With the largest stock of Ready-made CARRIAGES and BUGGIES ever offered in this place—over $7000 worth—completely finished. All of which I will sell at very reduced prices for cash or negotiable notes.

So little attention has been paid to the call made by me after the fire of the 2d Jan'y, on those indebted to me to call and settle, that I am induced to offer the above property at reduced prices to enable me to rebuild my Carriage Establishment and continue my business with convenience.

I shall place notes in proper hands for collection, if not paid soon. I have all my accounts made out to the 1st Jan'y 1852.

A. A. McKETHAN.

March 29, 1852. 77tf

LESSONS IN MUSIC.

L. H. WHITAKER would respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he has again commenced giving Lessons on the Piano Forte. He returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and humbly solicits a continuance of the same. All pains shall be taken for the advancement of his pupils.

Instruction also given on the Guitar.

Pianos tuned and repaired in the best manner.

L. H. WHITAKER.

August 24, 1850. 34tf

TO CONTRACTORS.

PROPOSALS will be received till 1st July next, for furnishing materials and building 2 Tin roofed Brick Stores, in the town of Cheraw, one 60x60 feet, the other 50x60 feet, each to be divided by a frame partition extending from ground floor to the roof.

Bids may be offered for the whole or separately for any part, stating the time at which the contract will be completed.

Plans and specifications may be seen on application to us.

EVANS & McIVER.

June 8, 1852. 99-t1J

LEATHER BANDS.

THE subscriber has put up machinery for stretching, cementing and riveting Bands with copper rivets. The Bands are stretched with powerful machines, made expressly for that purpose, and the difficulty of bands stretching and ripping, under the common way of making them, is entirely removed by this process. Bands made in this way will hold their width evenly, run true, and have a uniform bearing on the drum or pully, and will give from 15 to 20 per cent. more power than those made in the ordinary way. They are made out of the best selected oak tanned Spanish Leather, and no pains will be spared to make them equal to the best Northern Bands, and will be sold as low as can be bought in New York.

CHAS. M. LINES,
Hunt's Store P. O., Guilford co., N. C.

REFERENCES.—J. R. & J. Sloan, Greensborough; Chas. E. Shober, Salem; Peters, Sloan & Co., McCulloch Mine; Mr. Endy, Hodgen Mine; Holmes, Earnhart & Co., Gold Hill, Rowan county; T. S. Lutterloh, Fayetteville.

Jan'y 22, 1852. 61*tf

HALL & BOLINGER offer for cash the following Castings:

1 set 35 inch Hotchkiss Wheels, $30.
1 Saw Mill Crank and Gudgeon, $20.
1 best cast steel Saws, $5 50.
Rag Irons, 4, 4½, 5, 5½ feet, at 5c. per lb.

The above Castings are warranted to perform well, and are made of the best iron.

Also, Racks and Rollers for Saw Mills, Self-Setters for ditto, Cast iron Rag Wheels for do., Bolts of every description, Grates for burning saw dust in Steam Mills, Mill Spindles, Mill Gearing, Corn Shellers, Fire Backs, Iron ornamental Fences of different patterns, Pulleys, Hangers, and Shafting Castings for Cotton Factories.

March 6, 1852. 71*tf

JNO. M. ROSE,
Fayetteville, No. Ca.

WILL receive [illegible] Saw [illegible] separate [illegible] other power—[illegible]

—ALSO—

As Agent [illegible]

WASHINGTON
Livery Stables,
Hay [illegible]
Fayetteville, N. C.

T[illegible]

Wheeler's Patent Improved [illegible] way Chain Horse Power [illegible] shot Thresher and Separator

T[illegible]

T[illegible]

CARTHAGE

T[illegible]

EXPECTING [illegible]

5 TONS [illegible]

NEW GOODS
SPRING, 1852.

W. & J. T. AN[illegible]
LITTLE'S MILLS [illegible]

ARE now [illegible]

We respectfully [illegible]

In the [illegible]

—ALSO—

A large [illegible]

April 26, 1852.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned [illegible] continue [illegible] this method [illegible] still be found at [illegible] son Hotel, where [illegible] hand a full assortment [illegible] Liquors, Wines, [illegible] reshments usually [illegible] country. He hopes [illegible] business, rigid [illegible] unceasing care for the [illegible] of his customers, [illegible] share of the public [illegible]

WM. [illegible]

Wadesborough, July [illegible]

$50 Reward

RANAWAY from [illegible] negro man SOLOMON [illegible] to be lurking [illegible] Drowning Creek, [illegible] quarter, or [illegible] said boy is about [illegible] quick spoken, [illegible] and no marks [illegible]

I will give Fifty [illegible] said negro to me, or [illegible] Dollars in any jail [illegible]

McCallum's Store, [illegible]